FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

3 FEBRUARY 1987

Lebanon

Threat to Hostages — The Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine announced it has moved the three Americans and the Indian national kidnapped 24 January to different locations outside Beirut to foil a possible U.S. attack, Voice of Lebanon radio reported. In a message that was delivered to a Western news agency in Beirut 3 February along with a photograph of U.S. hostage Alan Steen, the group threatened to kill the hostages on 9 February if Israel does not release 400 Palestinian prisoners by 7 February. The demand for the prisoners' release is said to be from a Palestinian group, rather than a Shi'ite organization, which wants a share of the "booty" resulting from the wave of kidnappings, Jerusalem radio reported. The radio added that the Islamic Jihad is merely a front for the security apparatus of Hizballah. But in a statement released 2 February, Hizballah denied any involvement in the kidnapping of foreigners in Lebanon, Voice of Lebanon reported. Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir denied a Jerusalem radio report stating that Israel has had contacts with the United States over the hostages, IDF radio reported. Shamir, who said it is necessary to "strike at terrorism without mercy or compromise," also denied discussing the possibility of a military operation with the United States, the radio reported.

Waite Disappearance — The Archbishop of Canterbury has appealed to the Iranian Majlis speaker for help in locating his special envoy Terry Waite, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon reported. In Damascus, Druze leader Walid Junblatt said he is "very concerned" about Waite, and Amal movement leader Nabih Birri said Waite is being detained by the captors of the U.S. hostages, Radio Monte Carlo reported.

Swiss Embassy Shutdown — The Swiss Embassy in Beirut closed its offices temporarily and transferred its diplomats to East Beirut, Voice of Lebanon reported. The Swiss action follows the shutdown of the FRG Embassy last month in the wake of the recent kidnappings of West German nationals.

Iran-Iraq War

Iran fired a missile at Baghdad 3 February in retaliation for Iraq's "barbarous" attacks on Iranian residential areas, IRNA announced. An Iraqi military spokesman cited by Voice of the Masses radio said the projectile hit a residential area, causing "several" casualties. Iraqi planes had attacked several Iranian cities the previous day, according to a communique broadcast by the radio. The targets included 'Aliabad, Nahavand, Malayer, and a power station in Orumiyeh. Iraqi planes had also raided Shiraz and Esfahan the night of 1 February. While acknowledging that two Iraqi aircraft were shot down over Iran, the communique added that three Iranian jets were downed by Iraqi air defenses 1-2 February. Iranian artillery and air attacks on Iraq killed 13 civilians and injured 57, the communique said.

IRNA reported that "another group" of Iranian civilians was killed or wounded in the 2 February Iraqi air raids, and the agency announced that the pilot of a downed Iraqi plane was "executed" by local people in revenge for the Iraqi regime's "daily criminal acts."

Regarding Iraq's efforts to interdict tanker traffic to Iran, Voice of the Masses cited a Lloyd's report that two Iranian tankers were hit by Iraqi missiles in recent days. Iraqi planes subsequently raided another large maritime target near the Iranian coast, according to a statement carried by the radio.

In another development, JANA announced that Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has withdrawn an offer to mediate in the war after being "surprised" by "insults" published by the Iranian press, which responded to his offer with a reply that was "devoid of revolutionary spirit and illogical." Al-Qadhdhafi said that Libya will remain committed to its alliance with "genuine Iranian revolutionary forces" but it condemns the "fifth column" in Iran that seeks to turn the war into a sectarian Sunni-Shi'ite conflict.

Regarding the U.S. war correspondent detained in Iran, Tehran radio acknowledged that the United States has officially asked for the release of Gerald Seib, "the spy of the Zionist regime who came to Iran in the guise of a reporter."

Israel and the USSR

Israel and the Soviet Union have decided to resume their political dialogue and a meeting between delegations of both countries is expected soon, *Davar* reported 3 February. The paper stated that a possible visit to Israel by a Soviet delegation should not be ruled out. *Davar* said its report was based on information about the contents of a cable received in Jerusalem from the Israeli ambassador in Washington, who recently held a series of talks with his Soviet counterpart there.

Egypt-Syria

In a 1 February speech broadcast by Cairo radio, President Husni Mubarak disclosed details of his conversation with President Hafiz al-Asad at the ICO summit, citing the latter as saying that he wants to resolve the Golan Heights issue by peaceful means. Al-Asad reportedly agreed to Mubarak's proposal to send an envoy to Syria to make an assessment of the situation. Shortly after their conversation, however, the Syrian leader made his summit speech which "consisted entirely of blame for Egypt." Mubarak had declined to respond to this "incitement," despite possessing a "bulging file" on secret Syrian-Israeli contacts which he might have used in a war of words with Al-Asad.

Damascus radio responded to Mubarak's "agitated and emotional" remarks in a 2 February commentary, stressing that Al-Asad had not attacked the Egyptian people and emphasizing

Syria's desire to "keep bridges open" so that Egypt and President Mubarak can abrogate the Camp David accords and return to the ranks of Arab "steadfastness." The radio called on Egypt to agree to distribute both presidents' ICO summit speeches in both countries, but it did not mention the agreement to send an Egyptian envoy to Syria.

Libya-Chad

Chadian Government forces destroyed a Libyan combat helicopter in Zouar 2 February, killing both crew members, AFP reported. Meanwhile, Libyan planes bombed Zouar 2-3 February and also attacked Wour, the agency stated.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

CONTENTS

Middle East & Africa

Vol V No 022 *3 February 1987*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

Additional Speeches at ICO Summit 26-29 Jan ..... A 1
Hissein Habre Address *[Ndjamena]* ..... A 1
Al-Mirghani Address Reported *[SUNA]* ..... A 2
Evren Speech Reported *[Ankara]* ..... A 3
YAR President's Address *[Sanaa]* ..... A 5
'Arafat Makes Statement Departing Abu Dhabi *[Sanaa VOP]* ..... A 8
'Arafat Arrives in Baghdad *[Voice of PLO]* ..... A 8

EGYPT

Mubarak Returns to Cairo, Comments on ICO, Syria ..... D 1
Speaks on Police Day ..... D 1
Minister Denies Aid to Arms Merchants in 1985 ..... D 9

IRAQ

Further Reportage, Communiques on Fighting ..... E 1
Further on 31 Jan Actions ..... E 1
Iranian Division 'Annihilated' ..... E 1
Al-Asmak Lake 'Purged' ..... E 1
Official on Iranian Attack ..... E 1
Communique No 2,554 ..... E 2
Missile Hits Baghdad 3 Feb ..... E 3
Iranian Cities Raided 3 Feb ..... E 3
Esfahan Refinery Attacked ..... E 3
Cypriot Tanker Reportedly Hit ..... E 3
Further Tanker Attacks Reported ..... E 3
Defense Minister Visits Front ..... E 4
INA: Kurdish Leader Barzani Dies in Air Raid ..... E 4
Chadian President Habre Departs 31 Jan ..... E 4
Saddam Husayn Receives Call From Jordan's Husayn ..... E 4
Saddam Husayn Chairs RCC-Ba'th Party Meeting ..... E 4
Saddam Husayn Decorates Defense Minister ..... E 4

JORDAN

Al-Wazir To Head Palestinians at West Bank Meeting *[Monte Carlo]* ..... F 1
Dudin Names Participants *[SAWT AL-SHA'B 3 Feb]* ..... F 1
Soviet Envoy Rules Out Ties With Saudi Arabia *[AL-BAYAN 31 Jan]* ..... F 1
Prince Hasan Addresses Council of Europe *[JORDAN TIMES 31 Jan]* ..... F 1

LEBANON

'Large' U.S. Naval Force, Soviet Ships Off Coast *[Jerusalem]* ..... G 1
Group Threatens To Kill Hostages 9 Feb *[VOL]* ..... G 1
Hostages in Al-Biqa' *[Jerusalem]* ..... G 1
Hizballah on Hostages *[VOL]* ..... G 1
Further Reportage on Anglican Church Envoy ..... G 1
Junblatt: Waite 'Under Observation' *[RFL]* ..... G 1
Birri Asserts Waite 'Detained' *[VOL]* ..... G 1

Ministers on Waite; Warn U.S. *[Monte Carlo]* ..... G 1
Islamic Amal Leader on Waite *[RFL]* ..... G 2
Shi'ite Official Wounded in Grad Rocket Attack ..... G 2
Al-Jumayyil Denounces Attack *[VOL]* ..... G 2
Karami on Security Measures for West Beirut ..... G 2
Sham'un Says Halat Airport Not 'Partitionist' *[RFL]* ..... G 3
Phalangists View of Airport *[VOL]* ..... G 3
Sham'un on Al-Jumayyil-Al-Asad Meeting *[VOL]* ..... G 3

SYRIA

Radio Comments on Mubarak Police Day Speech ..... H 1
AL-BA'TH Skeptical About 'European Role' *[21 Jan]* ..... H 1
Al-Ahmar Receives USSR's Karen Brutents ..... H 2
Khaddam Speaks on Israel, Lebanon, Iraq ..... H 2
Cabinet Discusses ICO Summit, Economic Issues ..... H 3

ISRAEL

Lubrani on Shi'ite Prisoners' Exchange Demand ..... I 1
Palestinians Behind Demand ..... I 1
Shamir: No Contacts With U.S. ..... I 2
Political Dialogue With USSR To Resume 'Soon' *[DAVAR 3 Feb]* ..... I 2
USSR Proposes Arrangement *[YEDI'OT AHARONOT 3 Feb]* ..... I 2
Shamir on Peace Conference, Egyptian, U.S. Ties ..... I 2
Peled: Government Supplied Weapons to Contras ..... I 3
Shamir Believes Kimche, Nimrodi on Iran Affair *[HADASHOT 3 Feb]* ..... I 3

NORTH AFRICA

LIBYA

Tripoli Cites Kuwaiti Interview With Al-Qadhdhafi ..... Q 1
U.S., France Prepare To 'Attack' Villages ..... Q 3
JANA Editor Views Giraud's Statements on Chad ..... Q 3
Iranian Response to Peace Initiative Viewed ..... Q 3

SUDAN

Radio SPLA Reports Attacks on Sudanese 'Militia' ..... Q 4

WEST SAHARA

Communique Denies Moroccan Report on Clash ..... Q 4

CENTRAL AFRICA

CAR

Continuing Reportage on Bokassa Trial in Bangui ..... S 1
Cabinet Implicated in Deaths *[AFP]* ..... S 1
Dacko Testifies Against Bokassa *[AFP]* ..... S 1

CHAD

AFP: FANT Reportedly Downs Libyan Plane in Zouar ..... S 1
Oueddei Speaks on Fighting, Libyan Role *[Paris]* ..... S 2
AFP: Goukouni Libyan 'Diversion' ..... S 2
Former GUNT Vice President To Return to Ndjamena *[Paris]* ..... S 2

WEST AFRICA

BURKINA FASO

Sankara Returns From ICO Summit, Comments ..... T 1

MALI

Traore Returns, Comments on ICO Summit ..... T 1

NIGERIA

Akinyemi Urges Removal of Foreign Forces in Chad *[PANA]* ..... T 2
SENEGAL ..... T 3
Diouf Says Dakar To Host Next ICO Summit ..... T 3

SIERRA LEONE

AFP: President Momoh Orders Universities Closed ..... T 3
Momoh Condemns Riots *[AFP]* ..... T 3
Freetown Residents Rush To Change Bank Notes *[BBC]* ..... T 4

TOGO

Cabinet Announces Reopening of Border With Ghana ..... T 5

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Addresses Vigilance Meeting ..... U 1

SOUTH AFRICA

Pik Botha Outlines Reasons for White NP Support *[Umtata]* ..... U 2
Reform Implementation General Election Issue ..... U 2
CP Leader Treurnicht Examines Pact With HNP ..... U 2
Police Raid Union Offices in Johannesburg ..... U 5
WEEKLY MAIL Carries 'Apartheid Barometer' *[30 Jan-5 Feb]* ..... U 5
Information Bureau Issues Unrest Reports ..... U 6
Report on 1 Feb Incidents ..... U 6
Report on 2 Feb Incidents ..... U 6
Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems ..... U 7
2 Feb Press Review ..... U 7
3 Feb Press Review ..... U 8

Additional Speeches at ICO Summit 26-29 Jan

Hissein Habre Address

AB012113 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 1 Feb 87

[Address by Chadian President Hissein Habre at the opening of the ICO summit in Kuwait held from 26 to 29 January; date not given — recorded]

[Text] Mr chairman, your majesty, heads of state, your highnesses, heads of delegations, Chad is happy that the Fifth ICO Summit is being held in Kuwait, and on this occasion, I would like to express my warmest compliments to His Highness Amir Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, his government, and his people for the quality of organization of this important meeting.

My delegation greatly appreciates the fraternal reception and the warm hospitality accorded it by Kuwait. We are confident that his highness, as he assumes chairmanship of our organization, [words indistinct] for the success of our conference. I am also happy to pay homage to His Majesty King Hassan II, who is represented here by his prime minister, for the dynamism and clearsightedness that characterized his noble mission at the head of our organization. It is equally comforting to note the presence among us of President Husni Mubarak, a presence which marks the return of the Arab Republic of Egypt to our organization. Egypt's contribution is indispensable to the search for solutions to the major problems of the Islamic World.

If our community is facing serious problems, [words indistinct] we believe that during our deliberations, our organization should try with courage, conviction, and frankness to search for appropriate solutions. The major international organizations have won the reputation of being machines for producing resolutions that, for the most part, are never implemented. For our part, we hope that the ICO will show proof of efficiency and power.

Among the many issues preoccupying our organization, the Republic of Chad, through me, has limited its concern to a restricted number of issues — first of all, the bloody tragedy facing the Chadian people themselves. In effect, Chad, which has been involved in an atrocious war for more than a generation, is the victim of repeated external aggression. A large part of its territory is occupied. Nearly 500,000 square kilometers of our territory is occupied through force of arms. Its freedom, honor, and dignity are trampled upon. This aggression is carried out by a member-country of the ICO, Chad's neighbor Libya, whose leaders, possessed by expansionist and diabolical ambitions, are responsible for the killing taking place between the brotherly peoples of Chad and Libya. Nothing justifies this aggression. Nothing authorizes the bloody [word indistinct] of our country. The Chadian Government deeply deplores this situation, for Chadians and Libyans are two peoples united by history, geography, and Islam. The Libyans (?should not) forget that during the Italian invasion, hundreds of thousands of their people found refuge and hospitality in Chad. But the unfortunate thing is that Libya is ruled by a regime that has turned its back on all human and Islamic values, a regime that has proved to be the greatest divider of the Islamic World, the greatest divider of the Arab World, and the greatest divider of the African World. This regime is detested and (?rejected) by the Libyan people themselves, because it has transformed Libya into a gigantic (?goulash) where terror and death reign. This regime, which is engaged in true genocide in the north of Chad, massacres and destroys everything, sparing neither women nor children, even going so far as to poison the scanty wells of this desert area. And I believe that the Sahelian desert countries know what it means to poison wells in a desert area. These are the practices of a system that does not believe in the principles of (?unity). This is a regime which draws inspiration [words indistinct] colonialists and Zionists.

How can the ICO keep silent over the Chadian tragedy? To keep silent will amount to watching a member-country die. Keeping silent over this colonial war encourages the mightier to crush the weaker. This can jeopardize the credibility of our organization and even threaten its existence. This is why the Chadian delegation is urging the member-countries of our organization to ask the Libyan regime to withdraw all its forces from Chad immediately and to respect scrupulously the territorial integrity of our country. This will bring justice to the Chadian people, who have been suffering cruelly from the interferences and the murderous interventions of Libya over the past two decades. This will contribute to the return of peace, which Chad needs so badly for its reconstruction, development, and social welfare. It will also encourage true reconciliation between the two countries and the two peoples, help to bury the hatchet once and for all, and bring about a new era of friendly relations and fruitful cooperation between Chad and Libya.

In fact, if Chad has been able to support the weight of this terrible war [words indistinct] mutual respect, honor, and dignity. It was within this framework that the Chadian delegation has supported the draft resolution on the Chadian-Libyan conflict that will be submitted to you for approval. [passage indistinct] simply to demonstrate its good will in the search for a solution.

Mr Chairman, fellow colleagues: as the Chadian people pay with their blood for their right to freedom, we are deeply concerned with the (?various) crises endangering the lives of other peoples, and we support their just causes. The Iran-Iraq war, which (?is almost) a slogan now, rages on and causes the loss of thousands and thousands of Muslim lives. It is common knowledge that efforts being made collectively and individually by the international community to stop the war have been in vain until now because of the guilty intransigence of one of the parties to the conflict that openly expresses its desire not only to pursue this horrible war, but also to impose its political and ideological (?laws) on the other party.

We consider ourselves (?helpless) since we do not have the power to change events. Nevertheless we declare that the obstinate refusal of Iran to accept a peaceful way of ending the conflict is absolutely contrary to reason, morality, and all the precepts and values governing the Islamic and world communities.

In view of Iran's anti-Islamic attitude and perfectly irresponsible behavior, Chad supports Iraq's moderate stand and its desire for peace. In the name of peace, in the name of the law, and in the name of Islamic rules and values, our conference must demand and use all its power to force Iran to accept the peaceful solution

that has been envisaged already, especially in the framework of the Islamic peace committee.

On the other end of the African Continent the harsh apartheid system reigns supreme. In our opinion, although the exertion of diplomatic pressure and the application of economic sanctions here and there may be necessary, that will certainly not be enough end the apartheid system. The determining and decisive factor will be the intensification of the struggle, in various forms, by the liberation fighters in Namibia and South Africa. Therefore, the most important and most efficient contribution that the ICO and its member-states can make to the cause of the people of southern Africa is continuous and intensified material, financial, and diplomatic support for these fighters.

Another system that is just as loathsome and inhuman is Zionism, which denies the national rights — even the right to exist — of the Palestinian people. The Republic of Chad, in solidarity with the legitimate struggle of the Palestinian people, supports an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations and in the presence of the major parties concerned to seek a just, fair, and enduring solution.

Seriously defied by Zionism and (?imperialism), the Islamic community is also being defied by Soviet imperialism which, by force of arms, is occupying Afganistan, indulges in collective massacre, destroys the Afgan heritage, and blasphemes Islam. In the face of this barbaric aggression, Chad expresses its solidarity with the Afgan resistance and hails their heroic struggle and their courage, which deserves the admiration of all.

Mr chairman, your majesties, your excellencies, heads of state, your highnesses, and honroable delegates: The destiny of people is often marked by great tragedies. Today, the Muslim people are experiencing a rather serious and (?tragic) lot. We are seeking to meet the challenge and the threats that compromise the effectiveness of the Islamic community, and we are called upon to resolve the conflicts that divide and break its ranks. These are two of the highest responsibilities of our organization. [Words indistinct] the real possibilities of surmounting the obstacles on the way to peace, mutual respect, solidarity, and brotherhood, because the evils of war and division also exist — in Islam they are not in the heart nor soul, but only on our lips — and these threats are as dangerous as the imperialism that every one keeps condemning. But we also know that the Islamic world (?is looking for the day) it will find its true strength and its real dimension. To this end, we express the ardent hope that our summit will make a constructive response to the burning issues submitted to it. The Islamic community will certainly come out of this stronger and strengthened.

Thank you! As salam alekum, ramatu la! [applause]

Al-Mirghani Address Reported

JN281956 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1508 GMT 28 Jan 87

[Text] Kuwait, 28 Jan (SUNA) — Ahmad 'Ali al-Mirghani, chairman of the State Council, has affirmed that the blatant foreign interference in Sudan's internal affairs is an obstale to the peaceful solution of southern Sudan's problem. It has also encouraged the rebel movement to practice terrorism against defenseless civilians and to shoot down civilian planes without any regard for norms or values. In his speech to the ICO summit in Kuwait today, Al-Mirghani noted the Sudanese Government's efforts to achieve national unity despite all obstacles. The government is still trying to find a peaceful solution to the southern problem by negotiating with the armed rebel elements.

Al-Mirghani added that the government is now preparing to hold the constitutional conference with the participation of all political functionaries from the south and north to reach an accepted formula for carrying out daily issues so as to mobilize the country's full potential for production and development.

In his speech, the State Council chairman affirmed that Sudan is exerting great efforts to overcome the effects of drought, desertification, and famine, which resulted in the displacement of millions from rural areas to cities. Al-Mirghani added that the drought, desertification, and instability in the neighboring countries had resulted in the influx of a great number of refugees, approximately 2 million. He said that this had further complicated the economic and social problems and exhausted the country's limited sources. Despite our weak potential, he said, Sudan has not closed doors to refugees because it abides by its human duty toward them. Al-Mirghani appealed to the international community, and to the Islamic countries in particular, to continue their aid to Sudan to enable it fulfill its commitments to the refugees.

The State Council chairman expressed his thanks and appreciation to the fraternal Islamic countries, as well as to the economic and social institutions affiliated with the ICO, for their economic aid to Sudan, as well as for their aid to combat drought and desertification and to provide relief for the refugees.

Al-Mirghani also expressed his thanks and appreciation to the fraternal Kuwaiti Government for the hospitality and the good preparation for the Islamic summit. He also expressed appreciation for the efforts by Morrocco's King Hassan II during his chairmanship of the ICO.

Al-Mirghani affirmed that Sudan had moved from tyrannical, dictatorial rule to democracy and freedom. He added that Sudan has completed the establishment of its constitutional institutions on strong democratic foundations after free elections, which produced a coalition government. This government guaranteed all the people's rights and basic liberaties as well as the sovereignty of law and freedom of religion, thought, and expression, he said.

Al-Mirghani affirmed that the gap is still growing between the rich, developed north and the poor, developing south. He said that this imbalance can only be corrected by reorganizing international economic relations to consider the interests of the developing countries and their hopes for development and prosperity. His excellency called on the rich countries to adopt a unified and positive policy to solve the problem of debts, which obstructs development in the Third World countries.

Al-Mirghani affirmed that Sudan is qualified to spread Islamic civilization in Africa due to its location in the center of Africa.

His excellency appealed to the Islamic summit to support the Islamic activities and media institutions, such as the Islamic radio organization and news agencies, to confront the tide of Zionism. His excellency also called for supporting the financial institutions and centers of Islamic culture in Sudan so they can play their role in spreading Islamic culture in Africa to confront the resumed Israeli infiltration.

Al-Mirghani added that there is no alternative to the complete and unconditional Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territory and to giving the Palestinian people their right to self-determination and an independent state on their land under the PLO, their sole, legitimate representative. His excellency affirmed the need for an international peace conference on the Middle East to be attended by all concerned parties under UN supervision.

He also called for an immediate agreement on the camps war in Lebanon to unify efforts against the Zionist enemy.

His excellency noted that the summit was being held under very complicated international circumstances. Any hotbed of conflict can undermine world peace and security, he said, adding that the events in the Middle East categorically prove that Israel has continued its racist, expansionist policies in the occupied Arab territory in disregard of the UN resolutions.

On the situation in South Africa and Namibia, Al-Mirghani affirmed Sudan's firm and principled stand supporting the just struggle of the South African people against the racist regime. He also affirmed Sudan's support for the Namibian people's struggle for liberation and independence. He called for the immediate independence of Namibia in implementation of the Security Council resolution. He rejected any attempt to link Namibia's independence with any other conditions.

His excellency urged Iraq and Iran to stop the war and to respond to peace initiatives, affirming Sudan's support for the ICO resolutions on the conflict, as well as for the efforts of the Islamic Good Offices Committee in this respect.

The Sudanese State Council chairman affirmed Sudan's support for the Muslim Afghan people's right to freedom, affirming the need for Soviet troops to withdraw immediately and completely. He also welcomed the indirect Afghan-Pakistani negotiations under UN supervision.

Al-Mirghani called on the two superpowers to work for detente between themselves to reduce tension in the world.

Evren Speech Reported

TA271953 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1700 GMT 27 Jan 87

[Text] President Kenan Evren has said that various ulterior motives and intrigues behind the current balances of power in the world should not deter the Islamic countries from their search for peace and their development goals. He also asked the Islamic world to exert all possible pressure to force the Bulgarian Government to adopt a realistic and humanitarian approach to end the tragic situation of the Bulgarian Turks. He further stated that Turkey expects the Islamic countries to actively support the Turkish Cypriot community in all fields.

Evren addressed the Fifth ICO Summit in Kuwait. According to the Turkish radio and television team's report from Kuwait, Evren expressed the desire for the summit to serve regional and world peace. He said: It is common knowledge that Turkey greatly contributes to the activities of the Islamic Conference and is determined to further its contributions. Current policy has been shaped by the fact that Turkish states throughout history have defended the Islamic cause and the sacred soil against foreign aggressors, and by the fact that these states have exalted Islam and have helped its virtues and morals to be better understood. It is important that our countries convey a united, conciliatory, and constructive message to the world. The current balances of power in the world, with their various ulterior motives and intrigues, should not deter us from our search for peace and our efforts for development. If we are successful in solving the disputes in our own region through our own means, ending the existing clashes, and exploiting our resources and opportunities for our peoples' prosperity, then we will no doubt serve regional and world peace. Noting that the Islamic countries have to close ranks and seek united, rational means for lasting and just solutions, Evren said that the Middle East has for years been one of the primary regions where peace and tranquility are most needed.

Evren stated that the fact that the Palestinian people have been deprived of their legitimate and inalienable rights is the major reason of instability and conflict in the region, which is going through most grievous problems. He noted that Turkey is closely watching developments in the region and that this special interest is not only the result of Turkey's geographic position. Evren recalled that Turkey has profound spiritual ties with the Islamic countries and peoples of the region, a joint heritage and history. He said that Turkey has for centuries played a role in preserving the Islamic and Arabic identity of Jerusalem. He added that Turkey has fought against attempts and pressures directed against Palestinian territories. Recalling that Turkey currently supports its Arab brothers and the Palestinians in their just cause, Evren said: Turkey is convinced that unless the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, who have for years been crushed and subjected to injustice, are recognized, a just and lasting peace cannot be achieved in the Middle East. Turkey recognizes the PLO as the legitimate representative of the Palestinians.

We also believe that the return of the Arab territories occupied by Israel in 1967, including Jerusalem, is the other important condition to peace in the Middle East. We believe that all the parties directly involved in the dispute, including the PLO, should participate in activities to establish an immediate and lasting peace in the region.

On the other hand, we use every opportunity to point out that Israel should put an end to its fait accomplis, its attempts to change the demographic structure of the occupied territories, and its policy of force. We also use every opportunity to denounce such actions on the part of Israel.

Evren noted that the region's countries should lead efforts for peace and justice in the region. Noting that joint action and

solidarity among Arab countries will facilitate the solution of the problems, Evren later referred to the war between Iran and Iraq.

Evren expressed profound grief and concern over the war continuing despite all peace efforts, and said that attempts for peace should be pursued with patience and insistence. He said that Turkey, which maintains good relations with both countries, has exerted every possible effort to find a mutual basis for conciliation, both on the bilateral level and within the Islamic Peace Committee set up within the framework of the ICO. Evren said: The danger of this war expanding and spreading to other regional countries should concern all of us, including those who are party to the dispute. This war's expansion constitutes a serious risk and threat to the entire region and perhaps the world. Neither the two parties nor the region's countries can benefit from such a situation. I once more call on these two brotherly countries to end this war, which is destroying lives and economic resources, and to establish peace without delay in line with the interests of their people and the region. It is my sincere desire that we find peace that will put an end to this destructive war here, at the Kuwait summit, as an expression of our unity and solidarity.

Referring to the Afghanistan issue, Evren called for the withdrawal of foreign troops from this country as soon as possible and for adherence to Afghanistan's status of independence and nonalignment. He said that Turkey is in favor of a political solution that will restore the Afghan people's right to self-determination and will enable the Afghan refugees to return to their country in a secure and honorable manner. He added that Turkey appreciates the efforts exerted by Pakistan to alleviate the suffering of millions of Afghan refugees.

On international terrorism, Evren said the following: We believe that it would be appropriate to adopt a firm stand against international terrorism at this conference. We also believe that the Islamic countries should stress that they are against international terrorism and denounce terrorist activities. We should show, beyond the shadow of a doubt, our determination and effectiveness in fighting international terrorism. Another important matter is the vital ties among international terrorism, arms and drugs trafficking, and other organized crime. I believe that close cooperation among our countries on this issue will benefit us all.

Evren said that Turkey has always shown great interest in the organization's economic activities. He noted that the Islamic Conference Permanent Economic and Trade Cooperation Committee accomplished a great deal in the last 3 years, in line with ICO decisions. He recalled that the committee carried out work to assess and combine potentials and possibilities within the framework of the activities plan adopted at the 1981 ICO summit. He said: I am happy to state that great steps have already been taken among Islamic countries toward the realization of very beneficial projects. These cooperative projects aim at increasing trade among our countries, increasing agricultural and industrial output, better exploiting energy resources and tourism, and advancing in the fields of banking, finance, information, communications, transportation, research, and standardization.

Evren stated that Turkey is closely interested in the African countries stricken by hunger and drought, and he added that an extensive donation campaign has been launched. Recalling Turkey's decision to extend $10 million in aid to African countries, Evren said that Turkey sent food and other material worth $1 million to Somalia in 1985.

In his address to the ICO summit, President Evren discussed the problems of the Bulgarian Turks, among other issues. He stressed that since the Fourth ICO Summit, an extremely grave development has taken place in Bulgaria, not only for the Islamic world but for the entire world community. He explained that the 1.5 million Turks in Bulgaria are faced with grave violations of their human rights and basic freedoms. He said: Through the forced Bulgarianization campaign started in 1984, the Bulgarian authorities have changed the names of the Muslim Turks, punished those speaking in Turkish, and banned the Turks from carrying out their Islamic duties such as circumcision, fasting, and the haj. They have also banned the publication and import of the Koran, banned the ritual slaughter of sheep on religious holidays, and forced the Muslim Turks to bury their dead in Bulgarian cemeteries without following the Islamic rules.

By trying forcibly to assimilate the Muslim Turkish minority in Bulgaria, that country is ignoring basic human values and violating the bilateral and international agreements of which it is part, including the Human Rights Declaration, the Helsinki Final Act, the aims and principles of the UN Charter, and those articles of the 1971 Bulgarian Constitution that ban all kinds of discrimination. In other words, the rights of the Muslim minority in Bulgaria are being violated openly, even though these rights are guaranteed by law. The Bulgarian Government has made one mistake in this cruel campaign of forced Bulgarianization, which it seems to think the Muslim Turkish minority deserves: This historical mistake is that it has failed to take into consideration the reaction of Turkey and of the international community, mainly the Islamic countries. Unfortunately, despite this reaction there have been no changes in Bulgaria's inhumane and anti-Islamic policies to destroy the ethnic, religious, and cultural identities of the Muslim Turks living in that country.

Therefore, the Islamic world must remain vigilant and exert all possible pressure on Bulgaria to ensure that it adopts a realistic and humanitarian attitude to end the tragic situation with which our Turkish brothers are faced. Bulgaria must be persuaded to free the Muslim Turks from all forms of oppression and to respect their basic rights. The Muslim Turks living in Bulgaria must be allowed to emigrate to the countries they want. Turkey is ready to engage in a dialogue with Bulgaria regarding this issue and to receive the Muslim Turks now living in Bulgaria. The ICO Secretariat must assume responsibility in all its meetings and in line with the will of the conference regarding the problems of our brothers in Bulgaria, and it must follow these problems continuously and [word indistinct].

President Evren pointed out that if the Islamic world adopts a final and determined stand on this issue, this will deter similar campaigns in the rest of the world. He went on to say that, out of all the international reaction against the oppression of the Muslim Turkish minority in Bulgaria, the resolution adopted by the Islamic foreign ministers in Fez last year carries special

importance. He said he had no doubts that the ICO summit will display the necessary sensitivity regarding the confirmation and the full and careful implementation of this resolution.

In the final part of his address, President Evren discussed the Cyprus problem. He reiterated that the draft agreement posited by the UN secretary general 2 years ago was accepted by Rauf Denktas but was rejected by the Greek Cypriot side. He said that a new document was submitted to the two sides last year, but the result was no different. He stressed that the efforts to find a peaceful solution to the Cyprus problem have failed once again due to the intransigent attitude of the Greek Cypriot leader, who is under the constant negative influence of the Greek Government.

President Evren said: At the end of all these developments, the whole world came to see clearly that the Turkish Cypriots want peace in Cyprus and the Greek Cypriots reject all attempts at reconciliation. Indeed, the Turkish Cypriot side has always argued that a lasting solution can be reached with the establishment of a bicommunal, bizonal, independent, and nonaligned federal state on the island. The Turkish Cypriots have clearly said that in accordance with these principles, they are ready to hold direct talks with the Greek Cypriots under equal terms. It has been observed, however, that the Greek Cypriots do not favor a solution to the problem and that they prefer to maintain the status quo rather than reach an agreement with the Turkish Cypriots. We must not be surprised: Other countries consider the Greek Cypriot Administration the sole legitimate representative of Cyprus today. This situation grants the Greek Cypriots great political and economic advantages over the Turkish Cypriots.

President Evren pointed out that by claiming it represents the whole of Cyprus, the Greek Cypriot side signs agreements in the name of the Cyprus Republic and is the sole recipient of foreign aid. He stressed that the Greek Cypirot side is trying to cut the Turkish Cypriot side's ties with the free world by imposing an embargo on it. Evren added: In 1963 the Greek Cypriots usurped at gunpoint the Turkish Cypriots' legitimate rights to state rule. Now the Greek Cypriots do not see a logical reason to share these great political and economic advantages with the Turkish Cypriot people. Keeping the Cyprus problem unresolved serves Greece's interest as well. That country has made a habit of a hostile attitude against Turkey in every field and at every opportunity. It has also rejected Turkey's offers for a dialogue to solve the exisiting problems between the two countries. Greece is now using the Cyprus problem as a pretext to maintain its intransigent attitude.

Under these conditions, it is the duty of those countries that really want the establishment of a lasting peace in Cyprus to persuade the Greek Cypriot side to reach an agreement with the Turkish Cypriot side. Treating the two peoples on the island equally and justly will encourage such a move and will consequently contribute to peace efforts. By treating the Muslim people in Cyprus at least as equals to the Greek Cypriots, the Islamic countries will be serving peace and fulfilling their moral responsibility.

I expect the Muslim countries to develop their economic and commercial relations with their Turkish Cypriot brothers, to acknowledge that [words indistinct] their political support and that the Muslim Turkish Cypriot people can make their voice heard only through their elected representatives, and to extend active support to breaking the inhumane embargo against this Muslim community in the fields of commerce, tourism, travel, etc.

In his speech, President Evren also discussed the work of the Islamic Conference Permanent Economic and Trade Cooperation Committee, of which he is the president, and he also submitted his report on those activities.

YAR President's Address

JN290837 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 28 Jan 87

["Text" of speech by YAR President Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, commander in chief of the Armed Forces and secretary general of the General People's Congress, at the Fifth ICO Summit in Kuwait on 28 January 1987, delivered on his behalf by YAR Prime Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani — read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate, who says in his book: Cooperate in doing good, and do not cooperate in sin and aggression. Fear God; God's punishment is severe. [Koranic verse]

His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, the amir of the state of Kuwait and chairman of the Fifth ICO Summit; brother leaders of the Muslim nation: Allow me to thank the leaders of fraternal Kuwait, its amir, government, and people for the generous hospitality and warm welcome accorded to us ever since our arrival in this hospitable Arab Muslim country, and to express our admiration at fraternal Kuwait's achievements and progress the effect of which has been reflected in the preparations for this historic meeting and in the facilities and arrangements that have been provided. Such facilities and arrangements will contribute toward the achievement of success for this Islamic summit being attended by the leaders of the Muslim nation from various parts of the globe. The Muslim leaders are full of hope that God will grant them success and guide them in achieving what is good for our Muslim nation and in achieving the amity, peace, and victories to which it aspires.

Brother chairman of the conference, brothers: Our historic meeting in fraternal Kuwait is being held at a time when our Muslim nation faces new kinds of challenges and fierce attacks from hostile forces seeking to shatter the unity of the Muslim nation, dissipate its capabilities, and waste its resources. In this place we are now united by the greatest and strongest of bonds, the bond of Islam with which almighty God has brought together Muslims of various nationalities, peoples, and nations throughout the world so that they will be "the best nation created to the people" [phase from the Koran] and so that they will set an example for the good of the world. This requires that all of us shoulder our historic responsibilities to hoist the banner of Islam, rallying together, and abiding by Islamic unity, which enables the Muslim to overcome the circumstances of failure and fragmentation. This unity endows the Muslim world — its manpower, wealth,

and resources — with the strength that is primarily based on faith, with all its realities and duties, and on the power of science, with all its potential and duties. With the power of faith and the power of science our Muslim nation can defend Islamic ideology and the freedom of Muslims throughout the world, provide a prosperous life to Muslims and to all mankind, and work for peace in the world.

We meet today, brothers, to establish a new stage of comprehensive Islamic work, to see which resolutions and recommendations of the Fourth ICO Summit were implemented and which were not, to study the various issues on the agenda, and to achieve positive results on those issues so as to serve the Muslim nation, its causes of destiny, and the objectives of the ICO.

Brother conference chairman, leaders and members of the delegations participating in the conference: In these difficult days we are meeting on the shores of the Gulf, whose waters have been and continue to be the scene of a regrettable war that is now in its seventh year between two neighboring Muslim countries and ICO members: Iraq and Iran. We are meeting close to the scene of the bitter tragedy of the fratricide among brothers who share the same ideology and destiny — a fratricide that has not only brought about woes and wasted the energies and resources of the two sides and caused deaths among the two peoples, but has affected the entire Muslim world. Its pains and circumstances have affected all Muslims. The events of the war are a nightmare that disturbs every Muslim family and individual in our Muslim community, and threatens peace and security in the region and the world.

In their previous conferences the leaders of the Muslim nation called for extinguishing the fire of the war and accepting mediation in accord with the ICO charter on resolving disputes among ICO member-states by peaceful means — such as negotiations, mediation, reconciliation, or arbitration — and on refraining from force or threats of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any member state. This conference must assist the two fraternal peoples and countries to find a just conclusion to the fighting, which Islamic canon law prohibits among Muslims, and to establish peaceful means for ending the war through negotiations and dialogue.

We greatly appreciate the efforts made by our Islamic summit, the sincere appeals it addressed to the two belligerents, and the efforts of the good offices committee. We also greatly appreciate the response by the brothers in fraternal Iraq to all the efforts being made to stop this destructive and damaging war. With hearts full of hope we ask the brothers in Iran to respond to all the various efforts and mediations, in accord with God's injunctions: "And if they incline to peace, do incline to it." [Koranic verse] and with God's words: "Believers are brothers; reconcile among your brothers, and fear God, so that God will have mercy on you." [Koranic verse]

Brother conference chairman, brother members: The period through which Muslims are now passing — with the impediments that obstruct their solidarity, cohesion, and cooperation — is grave. The arrogance and obduracy of the enemies are growing. The Zionist enemy is persisting in his acts and conspiracies of aggression against Muslim holy places in Jerusalem, against the Palestinian people and their just, humanitarian cause, and against fraternal Lebanon and all the occupied Arab territories. All this increases the responsibilities of the conference and requires a serious pause to consider all the various issues of destiny. It thus becomes necessary to develop Islamic action so that it will be commensurate with the developments and so that all plots will be confronted.

The Palestinian cause is the principal cause of the Arab and Muslim nation. The resolutions of the Fourth ICO Summit emphasized the commitment to liberate Palestinian territory and to support the Palestinian struggle. The Fourth ICO Summit also declared that a just peace in the Middle East can be established only through Israel's complete and unconditional withdrawal from all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territory. It called for regaining the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to repatriation, self-determination, and an independent state on their national soil under their sole and legitimate representative, the PLO.

The Muslim nation must adhere to its resolutions, implement them, and consolidate its efforts to defend Islamic shrines and sanctities and to stand firmly by the Palestinian people and their just revolution in the face of the Zionist enemy, to support the steadfastness of our Muslim people in the occupied Arab territory in Palestine, the Golan, and southern Lebanon, and to support their valiant resistance to all Zionist attacks and violations. We must also appeal to the states that support the Zionist entity with funds, weapons, and sophisticated military equipment to change their policy, to seek peace in the region, and to desist from their unlimited support for the Zionist entity, which is based on aggression and terrorism and on undermining peace and security. The states allied with the Zionist entity must realize that peace does not mean capitulation, subjugation, and death, and that peace can be achieved only when rights are restored, aggression is checked, and efforts are made to expose the rancorous Zionist and imperialist methods, which use the granting of refuge to Palestinians as a pretext to accuse other Arab countries of sheltering terrorism.

The U.S. aggression against the Muslim Arab people in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in April 1986 came under these pretexts; so did the unjust attack against the PLO headquarters in Tunisia and the continued threats to fraternal Syria, which stands fast in the face of Zionist-imperialist challenge. Added to these were other attacks carried out to implement an overt terrorist scheme to intimidate Arab and Islamic countries and undermine their stability and security. As these serious incidents show, every Arab and Muslim country is subject to direct aggression. Regardless of its source, aggression will only be repulsed by the Islamic nation's solidarity, by its unified stand, and by its courageous practical position on all attacks.

Brother chairman of the conference; audience: The Afghan issue is an issue of a national right linked to the peoples' right to choose their own regimes in harmony with their beliefs and aspirations. We here, as an Islamic gathering, are urged by the bond of fraternity to help the fraternal Afghan people and their national forces solve this vital issue and end the tragedy, which has been continuing for more than 7 years, in a way that guarantees repatriation of the homeless as soon as possible, as well as

noninterference in the Afghan people's affairs directly or indirectly. A sign of a solution to this issue looms on the horizon. Our organization should, therefore, support the Afghan people and cooperate with them to solve their issue on the bases to which we have referred. Moreover, there should be interest in solving Muslims' problems wherever they may be, and there should also be support for the legitimate human issues of equality and civil and political rights as an indivisible part of our organization's activity and its Islamic and human role. In line with this is the confrontation of the great tragedy the South African people are experiencing due to the racial discrimination, injustice, and oppression practiced by the racist regime in Pretoria, which aims to crush the black majority, the original owners of land. That racist regime still insists on depriving Namibia of its independence and its sovereignty, thereby challenging international resolutions, laws, and norms.

The drought and famine to which some peoples in Africa are exposed, and which have killed millions of people, must prompt us to support these peoples and save them from the consequences of this terrible economic collapse, a collapse created by internal and external economic factors as well as by catastrophes that man cannot prevent. In addition to the regional problems and dangers represented by wars, famine, and deteriorating economic situations in numerous world countries, the destruction threatening the world due to the nuclear arms race is among the biggest dangers that mankind must confront. This is particularly so in view of the barbaric trend to control the world that has caused the arms race to be transferred to outer space and to other planets at the expense of mankind's higher interests. Such trends have also interfered with the destiny of mankind on earth. Our organization must work continuously to confront these destructive trends, condemn the nuclear arms race and the militarization of space, and to demand, along with all peace-loving forces and the world public opinion, a ban on the production of nuclear arms, the removal of nuclear stockpiles, and a ban on nuclear tests so that there will be final elimination of all destructive and nuclear arms. Moreover, all Islamic countries should work to create a new atmosphere of cooperation and coexistence in all fields of international relations, because our Islamic nation is an indivisible part of the existence of other peoples and nations. Hence, interaction with these peoples and cooperation among all are important for the good of mankind.

In this regard, we call on the big powers that produce nuclear weapons to employ the great resources, efforts, and capabilities annually wasted in this effort for the good and prosperity of the human race, and to help the developing countries that have been suffering from devastating famines. We are confident that a single year's allocations for the production of nuclear weapons and related research are sufficient to eliminate the threat of famine from the face of the earth. This would contribute to the building of a bright and just human life on earth. In this regard, we appreciate the Soviet initiatives to limit nuclear arms deployment and production and to oppose the militarization of space. We hope that the other countries will follow the example of the USSR.

Mr chairman, brother members: Our people and all the sons of our Islamic nation look to our conference with great hope and optimism. They await the outcome and resolutions of the summit meetings and discussions, which they hope will satisfy all their aspirations to deal in a positive manner with the topics on the agenda, foremost of which is the strengthening of solidarity and integration among our Islamic nations. This solidarity is the bright, essential means to build strength, regain prestige, and fulfill the noble Islamic message. This is our belief and the belief of our Arab, Muslim, Yemeni people, who have pioneered in carrying the banner of Islam to various corners of the earth since the great dawn of Islam. They are today continuing their role by firmly adhering to their religion and to the noble Islamic values and principles, by practicing them in their daily life, and by formulating the contemporary, revolutionary, Muslim society in the proces of national building and cultural renaissance. The Yemeni people use these principles in their relations and in clear foreign policy. These principles have enabled them to achieve a great many successes and triumphs, which confirm the soundness of this revolutionary, Islamic, national, and independent course, which is linked to the essence of the true Islamic religion that calls for right, freedom, brotherhood, amity, justice, and equality.

Thus, the strength of our Islamic nation lies in its belief, its solidarity, and the unity of its efforts. This makes it incumbent upon us, as leaders of the Islamic nation, to endeavor to achieve Islamic solidarity that will enable this great ICO gathering to play an effective role in confronting the dangers to Muslims. The Islamic nation will not be able to confront its enemies if does not adhere to its principles, unite its objectives, and endeavor with determination to achieve its noble aims through action. This is a measure of the credibility of belief in translating principles and aims. The Islamic nations should cooperate among themselves and with all peace-loving nations and exert more efforts to support all the national liberation movements in the world and champion their just rights to win freedom and independence and to rid themselves of injustice and colonization. These objectives are affirmed by our true Islamic religion.

The Islamic nation possesses, praise be to God, massive economic, cultural, and scientific capabilities. All we have to do is to draw up sound plans for comprehensive cooperation and integration between our countries in the scientific, technical, and economic fields. At the same time, we must be alert to the enemies' attempts to sow suspicion, division, and rancor in our ranks, which were united by the indivisible true belief.

Mr chairman, brother Muslim leaders: Our organization has made many strides, praise be to God, since its inception and the convocation of the first summit in Rabat in September 1969, following the burning of the Al-Aqsa mosque. Its charter, issued in March 1972, stipulated strengthened Islamic solidarity; economic, social, cultural, and scientific cooperation; and respect for the sovereignty, independence, and unity of each member-state. We reaffirm our adherence to the ICO charter and resolutions and our continuing cooperation with all the fraternal states to benefit the Islamic nation and achieve stability, security, and prosperity. We also reaffirm confidence in its great practical and political ability to continue to achieve further successes and triumphs. We hope that the organization will reinforce its relations with international and regional organizations, especially the Nonaligned Movement. In conclusion, we wish our conference success in dealing with topics on its agenda. We also pray to God

to guide all of us to produce fruitful work and achieve improvement, prosperity, progress, and the glory of our nation. God's peace and blessings be upon you.

'Arafat Makes Statement Departing Abu Dhabi

JN021716 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1600 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, left Abu Dhabi at noon today following a 3-day visit to the UAE.

In a predeparture statement, Brother Abu 'Ammar said his talks with UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan al Nuhayyan dealt with bilateral, Arab, and Islamic issues — the foremost being the Iraq-Iran war and the importance of efforts on all levels to end this war, which harms the peoples of the two countries as well as the Arab and Islamic nations. He added that the talks also dealt with the situation in the Palestinian camps in Lebanon, the situation in the occupied land, and the importance of convening an Arab summit conference to confront developments in the Arab arena.

Brother Abu 'Ammar renewed his call for an Islamic peace force that would move immediately to the Iraq-Iran battlefront to separate the two countries' forces. In a statement to Abu Dhabi televison last night, he said that this force would be of great help in stopping the Iraq-Iran war.

Brother Abu 'Ammar said at a news conference in Abu Dhabi yesterday afternoon that the Palestinian forces are ready to participate in the proposed Islamic force. He said the Iraq-Iran war has greatly harmed the issue of Palestine as well as the two neighboring countries.

'Arafat Arrives in Baghdad

JN021909 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic
1811 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] arrived in Baghdad from the UAE today after a 2-day visit. Brother Abu 'Ammar was received at the airport by Nuri Isma'il al- Wayyis, under secretary at the Iraqi Foreign Ministry; the director and members of the Iraqi RCC's Liberation Movements Department; and the staff of the PLO office in fraternal Iraq.

Mubarak Returns to Cairo, Comments on ICO, Syria
NC311656 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Excerpts] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak returned to Cairo from Abu Dhabi this afternoon. Following the Fifth ICO Summit in Kuwait, to which he led Egypt's delegation, the president visited Oman and the UAE. His discussions with Omani leader Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id and UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan al Nuhayyan dealt with bilateral relations and issues of mutual concern.

On his arrival at Cairo airport, the president was received by the speakers of the People's Assembly and Consultative Council, the prime minister, the deputy prime ministers, the governor of Cairo, and senior Armed Forces commanders. [passage omitted]

Responding to questions by journalists at the airport on whether it was too early to speak of Syrian-Egyptian reconciliation, the president noted everyone had seen what had happened during the ICO summit.

When asked whether the atmosphere of the Islamic conference itself had contributed to putting an end to the Arab boycott of Egypt in general, regardless of the Syrian stand, and whether the UAE would be the first country to restore diplomatic relations with Egypt, the president replied: What boycott? I have just returned from the UAE. Why are there always questions about the restoration of relations when such relations exist in fact. We have a UAE representative here and the UAE has an Egyptian representative. However, he is not called an ambassador. We believe this is just a matter of formality at a time when we continue to have relations and contacts with the entire world.

Commenting on the effect Egypt's attendance at the ICO summit has had, the president affirmed Egypt is 1 of the 44 member countries in the ICO. He noted Egypt always contributes to the success of the Islamic summits. He added: We cannot say Egypt directs the Islamic summit. There are indeed numerous countries which have a great influence and we must be practical.

Replying to a question on Egypt's position on issues raised by the Syrian leader at the Islamic summit, the president stated: The Syrian president spoke about Egypt from his own viewpoint. I did not wish to respond.

Speaks on Police Day
NC011319 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1044 GMT 1 Feb 87

[Address delivered by President Husni Mubarak at the Police Academy in Cairo on the occasion of Police Day in Egypt — live]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. I congratulate you on this annual anniversary. May our dear Egypt constantly maintain its pride and its progress.

I am very pleased to participate with you in your celebration of your anniversary today, on Police Day. My participation reflects my gratitude for, and appreciation of, the services and sacrifices the policeman in Egypt offers to his country and people, to sacrifice his soul and his blood so Egypt may remain proud, noble in its sovereignty, hopeful about its stability — a lofty power proud of its men. The memories of this glorious day provide us with the greatest proof the policeman in Egypt never hesitates to obey orders, to do his duty, and to offer his life in sacrifice for the country's sacred soil. I do not need to recall for you the memories of this shining day in the history of Egyptian nationalism. Every citizen of Egypt knows the details of the events of this day 35 years ago, when a limited number of policemen, poorly armed, waged a great battle against a tyrannical power that outnumbered them many times over and that was supported by a huge quantity of sophisticated arms. Our men provided the most splendid example of sacrifice by their courage and daring, by their overwhelming belief that Egypt's flag can only be defended by Egypt's sons and that defense of our national honor renders all sacrifice easy.

A great number of tremendous events also occurred both before and after that day. In those events, the police proved they are capable of shouldering their responsibility and are committed to safeguarding every family in this homeland, regardless of the difficult circumstances in which they carry out that noble duty.

Therefore, I extend a sincere, heartfelt greeting to all policemen in Egypt. [applause] I extend to them a salute from the depths of my heart, honoring their history, which is replete with the noblest examples of sacrifice and performance of national duty.

The pages of history of our national struggle have recorded in their most prominent lines the tale of the heroic struggle waged by the police in Egypt, since the outbreak of the Al-'Urabi revolution, when the officers of the Army and the police agreed to confront the occupying army in July 1882 and rejected the Khedive's call for surrender, carrying out their duty with total courage and determination. Afterward, the death sentence was passed on a member of the police force. Egypt has not forgotten the stand taken by the policemen who refused to forge documents that would indict Egyptian defendants in the Dinshaway incident. When asked by the English president of the court: Are you not afraid?, one of them responded by saying: I fear nothing except right, which is above all else. He was sentenced to imprisonment.

After the outbreak of World War I, the police played a part in resisting occupation. This was followed by immortal nationalist stands when the people's revolution broke out in 1919. British documents have recorded that Egyptian policemen were first among the supporters of the national cause. British courtsmartial, through sentences of death, hard labor, and other prison terms passed against a large number of police, prove these heroes did not bow or retreat before tyranny and oppression. On the contrary, they took part in acts of national resistance because of their faith in Egyptian independence and in the Egyptian people's right to a free and dignified life. This took place in Al-Qalyubiyah, Al-Minyah, Asyut, Dayrut, and Al-Jizah. In addition to the sentences of death and imprisonment, a great number of police were dismissed from the force.

Yes, brothers, the police force's record of heroic national feats during the years of struggle is one that brings honor to security

in Egypt and pride to every Egyptian citizen. Who can forget that members of the police joined the battalions of fedayeen and citizens in their struggle of resistance against the colonialist presence in 1951? The battles of Al-Isma'iliyah, Port Said, and Suez in that year are recorded with the ink of dignity and pride, for members of the police force hastened to martyrdom for the sake of the homeland's liberty, without fear or dread. They were paragons, full of the light of faith in all of Egypt's sons, in their determination that the soil of the homeland must be purified of the stain of colonialism, even at the cost of the sacrifice of blood and soul.

The list of policemen martyred during the battles of national resistance is the best evidence and example of the fact the police force belongs to the people and the policeman is always in the forefront. The national resistance continued until the historic battle of Ismailia on 25 January 1952. It was a battle between rifles and tanks, between a small number of men and an organized colonialist army, between tyranny and justice, and between oppression and faith in the homeland's right. The police force stopped fighting only when it ran out of ammunition. This made the British commander bow in respect to the police; it is recorded in history the Egyptian police force put up resistance with all honor until its very last bullet. Every one of them — officers and patrolmen — deserves the greatest possible respect.

Another British commander said: The deed carried out by these men is unprecedented in my service in World War II, whether in Britain, France, or elsewhere.

The police force cooperated with the Egyptian Armed Forces in the heroic confrontation of the 1956 tripartite aggression in the very heart of Port Said, and in the confrontation of the 1967 aggression. Fifty-three officers and patrolmen of the police force were killed when the oilfields were bombarded in Suez. There is no need to remind you of the role of the police in the 1973 October War. The police force fully performed its duty to secure the domestic front and defend public installations, utilities, and vital targets. The police and the people were the best protection and support for our Armed Forces while they performed their duty in the victorious battles for liberation. The central security forces protected the rear elements of the Armed Forces while the latter crossed and destroyed the greatest barrier ever known in modern war, raising our flag on liberated land. The central security forces, while protecting the Armed Forces' rear elements, took over the Armed Forces' positions in Port Said, Al-Qantarah, and Ismailia. The enemy could not penetrate these positions. The police, our heroes of the Armed Forces, and the people of Suez held together firmly to confront the enemy in the historic epic of Suez. Each of them wrote with his blood the brightest lines in history in the epics of martyrdom for the sake of our sacred soil.

Beyond all this, I know the police force personnel carry out their special tasks under difficult circumstances. These include restricted capabilities and a shortage of personnel, as well as the lack of sufficiently modern technical methods, which usually facilitate and bolster work. These also include the general economic circumstances affecting the country. Nevertheless, the performance of the police force in combating crime, safeguarding the citizens' property and honor, and defending our society against vicious penetrations that seek to undermine its mainstays shows its painstaking efforts and respect for duty are worthy of praise from every Egyptian citizen.

Added to these great burdens is yet another, one which poses a clear danger and threatens even the stability of the world's major countries. This burden is the trend toward political terrorism, something of which we are particularly aware, as we are living in one of the most turbulent areas in the world. We have all followed the terrorist incidents that have taken place in various European countries. The events that occurred in France last August come to mind in this regard. We all know the grave consequences these events have on the stability of the citizens' daily lives, as well as on economic stability, the artery of life.

I am not saying anything new when I state the tremendous efforts made by Egyptian security organizations are admired by those in charge of security in the world's major countries. Reports about Egypt's stability have become commonplace in the world media, thank God. Evidence of this stability can be seen in the increase in tourism over the last few months [applause] and in the admiring comments made by our foreign guests about this phenomenon of stability. Behind these splendid results lies the tremendous and diversified effort undertaken silently and patiently by security personnel with a national commitment known to, and respected by, every Egyptian who boasts his land is the land of achievement and stability.

We call for increased production; we call on every Egyptian to participate with the government to confront the difficult days in which we now live. We say work is the noblest duty, which we vie to perform with a national spirit. We urge all work sites to achieve fast and integrated results so the second 5-year plan will bring about a great step forward in the production and service sectors. The state institutions are exercising their constitutional and executive responsibilities in a democratic environment that liberates ideas from all restrictions. If this is the way to make Egypt glorious, it will only be achieved by consolidating the factors supporting stability. If the saying that democracy means more democracy is well known, there is no need to state stability means prosperity and more prosperity.

Brothers, I was greatly impressed with the model police station I visited in Nasr City this morning. The integrative and scientific handling of the station's business is a matter of admiration by all standards. There is no doubt such improvement is a successful step forward, for we have no alternative but to apply the scientific approach to all activities relating to our lives. I hope our capabilities will enable us to duplicate these exemplary police stations. By so doing, we will enter a new phase in public services and in protecting society from evil. Egyptians will be pleased to know there are approximately 400 police officers who have obtained the highest degrees, with excellent marks, in law and all other subjects related to the mission of security. Some of these officers have been dispatched to work in various ministries in the Arab countries. This is an important sign of progress toward new horizons that I hope will increase in the days to come. The policeman is the model that represents the law, protects human rights, and preserves the supremacy of law before all citizens. He is also a reflection of the state's prestige. Yet all these qualities should never preclude the human part of the policeman's duties and responsibilities.

There are still hard feelings in Egyptian hearts caused by the residue of colonialism. Some think — because it was previously so — the security organ is in the service of those who have influence or power, and it is the tool used by the powerful against the weak. However, this use of security has completely vanished. Egypt has become its own master, and the law has become one for all Egyptians. All citizens are equal before the law, and there is no segregation for any reason whatsoever. This is our beloved democratic foundation, which is protected by all Egyptians, foremost among whom are the men of security. Therefore, the humanitarian spirit needed for dealing with citizens represents the first democratic pillar for any application of law. I can see the police leadership encourages and supports this attitude and tries to make it a constant and deep-rooted mainstay. If this attitude in dealing with citizens is an essential pillar, it is even more required in relations among policemen, from the lowest ranks to the highest.

The spirit of discipline, upon which the police function is based, does not run counter to human interaction. After all, each one of us, regardless of our post, is a citizen doing his duty for Egypt. I am satisfied by what I have seen today in workplaces in terms of the social services provided for Central Security personnel. Such services ensure these men have a comfortable daily life and their dignity is preserved. In this regard, I would like to appeal to the various state institutions to ensure all means will be utilized to provide additional social care for these men. I would like to take this opportunity to greet the members of this group, men who work to protect our stability against any tampering or reckless actions. These men are doing their utmost to perform this national duty.

Brothers, the troubles we have encountered were only a transient exception, and their effects vanished within hours. Affiliation to the homeland will always remain the essence, structure, and bright picture of life in Egypt. As we express our pride in the protectors of our internal security, we also extend our greetings and appreciation to Egypt's brave sons in the Armed Forces. [applause] These men place their souls in their hands and work continuously to protect our land, sovereignty, and society from any foreign act of aggression.

What is taking place in the Arab homeland around us is not an easy thing. It is painful and bloody. It is a serious deterioration that threatens the entire Arab nation. What could be more painful and indicative of severe deterioration than to see a Muslim killing his Muslim brother or an Arab killing his Arab brother. A great deal of Arab territory has become a battlefield of ruination and destruction. The number of dead rises daily to hundreds and thousands. No one responds to the voice of reason and conscience. Everyone unknowingly throws himself into a horrible collective suicide. Those who stand to benefit from this ruination and destruction are fanning the fire and plotting intrigues in broad daylight as well as in the dark. They are seeking to incite events with diabolical methods to cause further bloodshed.

If the Arabs do not unify their position now, I wonder when they will do so. If this tragedy does not prompt us to wake up and manage our affairs — for all of us are indeed threatened — when will we be able to achieve a united position or make a decision? The situation is much too dangerous to be left to contacts on the side or political statements that have no effect at all. Rather, it requires every one in a position of authority in our Arab land to move fast in the right direction, and there is only one direction. This direction leads to unity of opinion and stands; to forgetting personal, ephemeral greeds; to rising above the trivial to the level of pan-Arab responsibility.

A new generation is being born today in the land of destruction and devastation, a generation that sees only despair, intransigence, and anxiety around it. If the present is black to this generation, the future, for those of them who reach it, is oblivion.

I have grown hoarse giving warnings. We have left no stone unturned in seeking to mend this wide and dangerous breach. However, I declare with utter regret we are still isolating ourselves from ourselves. We continue to scatter our massive powers and capabilities; we remain dispersed in every direction. We shut our eyes to indisputable facts and turn deaf ears to the call of duty.

Brothers, let me take this opportunity to leave the external situation to speak to you of the internal. To review the current situation, international contacts continue to reach an acceptable solution to the external debts issue. I hope the results of these contacts will appear soon, in a manner which will give us a good opportunity to take positive and effective steps toward economic and social development. We also hope the rate of performance at this stage will be faster and more fruitful so the increase in production will reach our goals. It is no secret that 1986 was a year of extreme difficulty after oil prices dropped and external revenues dwindled. However, the present year brings new glimmers of hope with oil prices recording limited increases, the Suez Canal bringing in reasonable revenues, and the tourist market improving.

In my statement to the People's Assembly and Consultative Council, I set clear objectives for the government. They will be implemented at the specified dates. I believe the government, with all its executive powers, is very serious about its commitment to implement the tasks agreed upon in the various fields of production and investment. I repeat my appeal to the government: Act with total decisiveness in eliminating all obstacles from the path of the public and private sectors so the revenues which we hope to obtain through the development plan will be attained. There is no room today except for a decisive resolution.

With regard to the political arena, I sense the NDP and all other parties have responded to my appeal to remain positive and objective in the practice of democracy. I hope this commitment will develop in time into greater participation to confront issues of national concern, regardless of differences in views and ideas.

To those who lean toward illegal channels to express their beliefs, I wish to reiterate true democracy cannot be enriched or interactive without complete commitment to legitimacy and the supremacy of law. Our difficult circumstances do not and will not allow this commitment to be circumvented in any way. The security of our homeland and citizens comes before any other consideration.

Today's facts are clear to the people. There are no false promises or the deceitfulness of rosy dreams. According to these facts, we are taking the correct course. It is the more difficult one; however, this is the fate of those who work for the sake of lasting construction and who do not want to give succeeding generations heavy burdens to impede their road to progress. Therefore, I reiterate my appeal that we must all shoulder responsibility, both ruler and ruled, both the people and the representatives they have chosen to exercise their authority. This difficult road necessitates positive participation and effective cooperation. Every official and citizen must constantly ask himself: What have I given to my country?

Reconstruction is the hardest phase through which a country that respects human rights must pass. The first of these rights is man's right to a free life, to honest work, to an appropriate wage, and to public services. This cannot be fulfilled without duties, without collective duties at every worksite. These sites must be transformed into a beehive of activity and sweat in the construction process.

We will not eat, we will not learn, and we will not find shelter if we do not work. The benefits achieved will spread to everyone if we act in a team spirit. In addition to joint responsibility, team spirit means strengthening cohesiveness and integration among sons of the same society, country, and destiny.

I do not tire of repeating these appeals, and will continue to repeat them, because they are the first signs of the hard road ahead. With further effort we can pave, shorten, and widen this road so every citizen can fulfill his duty and receive his rightful reward. There will be no place on this road for those who are lazy or who try to outdo everyone else. This road is the path of suffering for a better future. It is the road of honest men who freed their will and resolved to liberate their economy and secure their food. It is the road of justice and freedom, security and safety, the security of the homeland and the safety of its citizens; it is the road of stability toward prosperity.

Dear brothers, in the past few days I participated in the Fifth ICO Summit in Kuwait, attended by many kings and presidents of the Islamic states. This is the first summit conference Egypt has attended since its status within the ICO was re-established. It offered a favorable opportunity to discuss the issues of Islam and Muslims and the challenges our one nation is facing at this important historic juncture. This juncture requires that we all face up to our great responsibilities, and it gives us the confidence to choose the correct path to achieve our goals in the present and future.

I would like to brief you on certain impressions I formed at the conference so citizens can know the course of events and so we can formulate a common view of the situation in line with our established traditions which we promised to nurture.

1. The conference was a collective demonstration in favor of Egypt, its people, and their struggle for the Arab and Islamic nation's causes. All participants in the conference vied with one another to speak about Egypt's role in preserving the values, heritage, and civilization of Islam, which is not unusual. Egypt's role in this has never been broken or shaken, according to Brother Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad, the amir of Kuwait and ICO chairman. On this occasion, allow me to express my gratitude and that of the faithful Egyptian people to fraternal Kuwait, its people, leadership, and government. [applause] I would like to express this gratitude on behalf of the Egyptian people for the genuine feelings and fraternal noble spirit they accorded Egypt. These feelings embodied the true appreciation Egypt enjoys in the hearts of our Arab and Muslim brothers under all circumstances, despite those who are ungrateful and bear grudges.

2. The desperate attempts by the Syrian Government to harm Egypt and its role within the Arab and Islamic families have failed. These attempts constituted an unacceptable step to sow discord and promote a rejected deviation from the spirit that prevailed during the summit's deliberations and work. I would like to let you all know about my momentary meeting with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. He and I shared a comradeship of arms in past periods. We were together in one trench in the battle for honor and destiny during the blessed days of glorious Ramadan. Therefore, I took it upon myself to preserve this old amity, no matter how times have changed and circumstances have altered, and despite my pain at the position taken by a comrade in struggle.

This unjust attack on Egypt and its policy was truly a golden opportunity given to us by God to assure ourselves of the lofty position which Egypt occupies in hearts and minds. The unanimous responsiveness from the conference hall to my presence and my comment after the address of President Hafiz al-Asad provided a significant and undisputed referendum to emphasize the standing of Egypt and the respect its people enjoy in the hearts of all peoples. [applause]

3. If the role played by a certain state is not based on empty slogans and flowery expressions but on facts, no one can obliterate or deny this reality no matter how good he might be at falsification and the propagation of lies and fallacies. It is impermissible for the man to presume others have lost the ability of discernment or they have become confused about matters and forgetful. There is a limit to what those who attempt to dictate their will and impose their concept on others can achieve, particularly when they themselves are well aware what they say is completely groundless. The best example of the characteristics defining the nature of the role any state can play within regional and international circles can be seen in Egypt itself. During the conference, Egypt was able to play an effective reconciliatory role in three important issues that are the focal point for a number of Islamic states. Some of the fruits gained through this role have emerged. Positive effects associated with this role will also appear in the next few months. I will not elaborate on these issues to ensure that a suitable atmosphere will be created for the completion of these efforts. We gain success from God Almighty.

4. Those who believe Egypt, which has adopted firm stands in defense of Arab and Islamic issues, is attempting to infiltrate to rectify its position in the Arab League are disillusioned and drowning in an abyss of blind hatred and deadly jealousy. Egypt has no such objective and makes no demand in this regard. Egypt does not seek to achieve gains; Egypt intends to give and not to take, to add and not to reduce. Egypt is at the forefront of the

march with head held high; it does not bow to anyone except God. Egypt is committed to defend the dignity of its sons.

If the presence of Egypt in any international forum could result in deflating those who try to play roles that go beyond their abilities or destinies, I tell you this is not a matter we look forward to or try to achieve. It is merely a matter of destinies and objective factors no one can change or nullify. I would like to emphasize from this rostrum and in support of all of you, that Egypt will assume its vanguard role regardless of who dislikes it, and that its presence in all spheres will be a strong and creative one. No Arab, Muslim, or free struggler will ever miss Egypt's role or prestige. [applause] Nor will they ever feel lonely while fighting, resisting, or struggling for the sake of God and right. This is a role of fate we cannot relinquish or for which we can apologize. This role is not determined by what others allow us to do in terms of freedom of movement and activity, but by our own people's predilection for dedication and sacrifice. It is a superior ability that no obstinate person can deny or hide.

5. The basic issues Egypt submitted to the summit for discussion were also the subject of attention by the various delegations. They constitute the real fields of interest and attention for all the peoples during this stage of their development process. In this respect, I would like to specify two issues imposed upon us by the circumstances we now witness: One, the establishment of a unified definition of the Islamic world's strategic security and, two, the proposal related to signing a nonaggression pact among ICO member-states. We are ready to discuss these two issues in more detail with our brothers interested in following them up in the coming weeks. Egypt will remain the lofty minaret of Islam amid this ocean of darkness, the impregnable fort of Arabism, regardless of what is said by arrogant people. Egypt's free banners will remain in the hands of honest strugglers everywhere.

On this occasion, I will tell you about my encounter with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. This meeting was not arranged. By nature I do not like to offend anybody; I like to be friendly with people. I like to solve all problems peacefully, if possible. Since 1983 to the present, I have never used abusive language against President al-Asad or his policy, and I will never do so.

In 1983, we took part in the nonaligned summit. This is the first time I have related this to citizens so they can understand what I am doing and so you can understand when I tell you about my meeting with him, what he said, and what happened later. Let those who listen to this be the judge. I will neither use abusive language nor exaggerate, but I will only reveal the facts as I promised some brothers at the Islamic conference. At the nonaligned conference...[Mubarak changes thought] He [President al-Asad] used to be a pilot in the Egyptian Air Force at Anshas Airport during the time of the unity [with Syria]. He was flying in night operations, and at that time he was a lieutenant colonel and I was a major. [Mubarak is interrupted at this point by the audience to whom he responds: No, it has nothing to do with this. Laughter is then heard followed by applause]

When I was in New Delhi [to attend the nonaligned summit] I felt sorry our two countries had separated, considering the fact that we both participated in the war and had always had relations. So why should there be such separation, and why should we be angry with each other? Very strange. So I gave instructions to contact the office of President Hafiz al-Asad, as I was leaving that morning [for New Delhi]. To tell the truth, he [President al-Asad] attended the speech I delivered in New Delhi. For example, the Libyans and the Iranians always leave when they hear the Egyptian president is going to deliver a speech. This is not a civilized thing to do. Anyhow, he attended my speech. I always attend speeches and I never leave or bear grudges because that is not in my character. I always behave patiently in hope of obtaining good results and never take things personally, whether I am dealing with President Hafiz al-Asad or others.

I said to myself: Let me shake hands with him, for I am traveling. I did not want anything from him, but simply to shake hands because we had fought together. I know many secrets no one else knows. I know many secrets perhaps only two or three people know, and two of these have died. [applause] I am not saying this is opportunism. I said to myself: I might as well shake hands with him. If I were with my most bitter enemy, who had once shared many things with me and been my comrade, I would feel ashamed not to shake hands with him [words indistinct]. What would he do? Cut off my hand or take off my coat? No. I said I would shake hands with him, say hello, and go on my way. Nothing else. This encounter was not intended to prepare for anything else because I did not want anything from Syria or Al-Asad. He apologized in such a way that suggested the political situation was not...[Mubarak changes thought] In other words, to abrogate treaties in a way I will not mention now. His method suggested he would not shake hands with me unless I did this. What does this have to do with the treaty? I do not understand. Such a move means I would have to play with the fate of the people and nation just to shake hands with him. No thank you.

Last year — I am saying this for the first time — (?it was said) President al-Asad is a good man who praises me. I said: All right, praising me is personal; but I have responsibility for a people and cannot behave according to my whims. I cannot play with the fate of people. I must ask them: Do the people want these things or not? The people have entrusted me with certain matters and I can behave within certain limits. However, when an important issue is at stake, I must ask the people to see whether or not they agree.I must not bear the responsibility alone; I must let them share it with me.

Someone told me he knows President al-Asad. I informed him there are no problems between us. I met him [not further identified] in New Delhi; I saw him at the conference from a distance. I said I had no objection to (?hearing him). This envoy, whose name I do not want to mention, often travels between Egypt and Syria. The envoy conveyed a message from him which was written so he would not change the meaning. The envoy brought this message to me on a piece of paper. The envoy made five or six visits. I read the message, but I could not understand it. It was a flowery composition about courage, audacity, and boldness. What boldness? Was anyone bolder than we were in the wars we fought, wars which might have ended with our beheading? The last thing he wanted us to do was to abrogate all our treaties and commitments. Abrogate what? Is it my property? I kept silent. I later told him talking about this subject was useless.

An Egyptian writer for one of our well-known magazines knows Al-Asad. He went to meet with Al-Asad, who at the time was busy getting into a car. He told the writer to meet with someone else who would fully represent him. I am telling you the facts. The writer was surprised, but went to meet with this other Ba'th Party official. The official asked him: Why isn't President Mubarak daring? Why doesn't he make a daring decision like 'Abd al-Nasir? Why doesn't he abrogate all treaties? What would happen? It wouldn't be that much if Israel again occupied the Sinai. He said Syria and the Arabs would stand behind Egypt. Oh, my God. [laughter]

These are not my words. The witnesses who brought this message are still alive. I myself kept silent. I said to myself: To do this would mean that I lose Egypt and get it mired in a new dilemma. God gave us a mind with which to think, and we must consider things. I was with President al-Asad in the days of President al-Sadat, may God have mercy on his soul, in Bludan in March 1973. Ahmad Isma'il, may God have mercy on his soul, was also present. They were talking about war. The Syrian defense minister was with them. President al-Asad himself said the battle would not resolve the issue. He affirmed he wanted it to stimulate the issue. He stated fighting would not solve the matter but activate it. He said this before us. I am mentioning this for the first time. I cannot forget it; there are some things that cannot be forgotten. I was then commander of the Air Force. When I discovered the conversation had taken this direction, I asked that it be stopped.

We now come to the latest ICO summit in Kuwait. The agenda and the topics to be discussed were prepared. I was told Syria was trying to include an item on the illegality of Egypt's membership on the ICO agenda. Although this issue had previously been settled in Morocco, Syria still wanted to broach it. A high-ranking and magnanimous man, whose name I do not want to mention, knows the Syrians. He was going to Jordan to attend a conference and told me he had no objection to talking to the Syrians and explaining the issue to them. He believed there was no reason for recriminations. I only agreed because I did not want to go to the ICO summit and have us attack each other. This might develop into grave vituperations and merely confuse the conference. We were going to attend a conference for which the Kuwaiti amir had exerted his utmost efforts — and encountered obstacles to impede its convocation — particularly for our sake. The man met with (?Al-Asad) and asked him about the issue. He told him Egypt could put things on the agenda. In fact, we put the human rights issue and Syrian-Israeli contacts on the agenda. We would open this file and have a great deal to talk about.

He said: All right, I will see about this. What did he say to him then? The Egypt of Camp David. He replied: Impossible. The one who was talking to him was an old man who had criticized the Camp David agreement at the time. Each one has his own opinion and there is nothing wrong with that. He criticized. He told him: Yes, I did criticize it, but no one can do what you are demanding. How? This talk is illogical. I heard what went on and said: We have done what we can to ease our conscience; we are going to the summit and we are preparing, like anyone else, the ammunition and reserves.

So we went to the summit. Before the actual conference started, committees met at the foreign ministers' level. The discussions began and the diatribe went on there. Some Gulf countries met with the Gulf countries group and agreed because the Syrians had also included the issue of the Ifran meeting between [former Israeli Prime Minister] Peres and King Hassan. We were going to an Islamic conference. We were going to an Islamic conference, and we Arabs had two who, like trouble-makers, wanted to undermine it. They also wanted to undermine the nonaligned conference. You find all the vituperations from these countries, not from any other party.

During the nonaligned summit in Harare, one of them came and abused all those present. He cursed 102 countries and, excuse my for saying so, heaped abuse on all of them. They just sat there watching! The meetings of the Islamic summit in Morocco lasted 25 hours, out of which 13 were devoted to Egypt. The Syrians and Libyans stood up [against Egypt's return to the ICO] until Islamic countries from Africa and Asia and some Arab countries, like our brothers in the Saudi Kingdom, got exasperated. President Sekou Tourre, may God have mercy on his soul, gave them a lesson. He was a religious philospher and he gave them a hard lesson. The presidents of Pakistan and Bangladesh also violently stood against them. They were defeated in their attempt and it was over.

They started the vituperations again at a conference held at the expert level. We had an ambassador there and, after the debate went on and on until they gave up on him, they verbally abused him, using words I cannot repeat at such a conference and live on the air. It was the dirtiest curse imaginable; there is no dirtier word you can say. They said it in front of delegations and the delegations denounced it. All the delegations were annoyed and said: What is this? The tragedy is that it was an Islamic meeting. What is this? I was really shocked when I heard this word. I could not believe someone in the foreign ministry of an Islamic country could utter this dirty word in front of people. All the people shouted at him, and our man replied sternly to him but he did not utter dirty words. Strange! (?It is a case of desperation). They were desperate and wanted to inflict any damage possible. We also know much but we do not want to act, excuse my saying so, like gypsies.

So the conference began. The opening session was on Monday evening and was attended by President Hafiz al-Asad. We were to deliver our speech on Tuesday and they were to deliver their speech two speakers after us. Why is Egypt speaking first? They searched for one of the countries and asked it to change for [word indistinct] reason and they took the place of the country scheduled to speak before us. There was one country between us and them and it appears this country excused itself. So they were first, we next, and Iraq third. Speeches started in the morning and our turn came in the evening. Some people asked me if I was going to sit through the speech [of Al-Asad] because he did not intend to sit [through mine]. I replied: Whether he attends or not is up to him. He is free. Let us be adults. If he wants to insult me, let him do so. He will speak before us, so we can hear what he has to say.

I approached the large hall, which is as large or maybe larger than this one. There was a big salon where only the presidents

and representatives of the countries sat before entering the hall and I entered. I had entered this hall several times before when he had been sitting in a corner, so I always saluted my other brothers and sat down. Anyway, I entered and found him and Shaykh Zayid in front of me. I felt embarrassed. Should I shake hands with him? Well, it is our nature. Hello, Brother Hafiz. How are you, Shaykh Zayid? We started to talk. He told me: I will fight you. Oh my! He told me: I will fight you, right in front of Shaykh Zayid. I said: let it pass, and laughed. I told him: You fly at night so you work only at night. I work at all times, [laughter and applause] but I am a fighter at all times, day and night, and can work. Please yourself and fly only at night. We laughed.

Then he asked me: Do you accept the fact, my brother, that while you have [an agreement with] Israel, the Golan remains occupied? I said: All right, brother, profit from my situation so that we may speak about the Golan on your behalf. It is an easy matter. He said: You know I want to resolve this issue through peaceful means. I mean I want...[Mubarak changes thought] Do you think I do not want to resolve it through peaceful means? I also want to reach a peaceful solution.

I remembered, of course, what he had said in Bludan [in Syria]. I said to him: All right, Hafiz, let us reach an understanding. I am willing to come to Damascus, or you can come to Cairo, or we can meet in any Arab or non-Arab country and reach an understanding on what we will do. He said: I must know right now what results we will achieve. I said: Do you mean to set preconditions? He said: We must agree that you abrogate your commitments to Israel. I told him: Venerable sir, I do not have the ability to do that. Beware of thinking I have the ability to make a decision on this matter. The destinies of peoples are not decided just like that. I could not cause a catastrophe in a country in 2 or 3 minutes without asking the people for their opinion. They must know what would happen. If they do not understand the issue, I must frankly explain what is at stake. If they want, this will be a completely different matter, and we will make another assessment. He said: I cannot come [to Cairo] myself. Many things would happen in my country if I did. I said: All right, I will tell you something. There is another way. Let us go down to a lower level. I will send someone to you or you can send someone to me. We will make a full assessment of the situation. You make an assessment and I will make an assessment in my turn. Then we will decide what to do on this matter. He said: You will send just anyone to me. I said: Listen, I will send so-and-so to you. He said, fell silent, and you know. [sentence as heard] A very reasonable man, a mature and sober man. He said: You mean he will be able to go along with us in these matters? I said: He was with you 2 weeks ago. I will send him to you. All right, we agree, we have spoken. We will send him and make an assessment of the situation. Then he said: There is one condition. After I take this stand, we must sit down and speak while the Arabs are with us. I said: I agree 1 million percent. Let them come and sit down. I have no objection.

The entire world saw us speaking together. The meeting was accidental, not arranged or anything. I said: By God, this is good. The conflict, the invective, and similar things: Are you not going to stop the abuse and things of this sort? He said: No, I never speak about you. I never abuse President Mubarak. I said: Then at whom do you direct the abuse, at Egypt? I represent Egypt. What a strange thing; do you think I have been hired by Libya to administer Egypt? [applause] The conference was about to begin. Please go in. [as heard] He said: I am going in and I will criticize Camp David. I said: Sir, criticize, criticize. Camp David is over anyway. What is there left now? Now we are resolving the issues on the basis of an international conference [word indistinct]. We went in and sat down.

President Hafiz mounted the rostrum and began speaking. He spoke for 1 hour and 50 minutes, from approximately 1850 to 2045. Oh my God, all of it was about Egypt, about Al-Sadat. He incited the [Islamic] countries to boycott Egypt economically, spoke about Afghanistan and defended the Soviet occupation, and then returned to the subject of Egypt, Al-Sadat, Al-Sadat, Egypt, Egypt, Egypt, Egypt, and Egypt. He urged an economic boycott of Egypt, and such-and-such boycott. Oh my God, this is incitement. This is the Egyptian people. What is their fault? Egypt's leader did this, did that, made a mistake, did not make a mistake. Every leader makes mistakes. However, I do not accept that someone says something about someone in Egypt, even if that Egyptian person is one of his greatest enemies. I will never accept that. Never. Why? Because he is an Egyptian. [applause]

I would quarrel with someone in that case. However, I would not want an outsider to direct abuse at him or speak about him outside [words indistinct] on the pretext that I have quarrelled with him. Never. I would never accept that. Such is our sense of belonging. We are like that; we have grown accustomed to it.

He then continued: Economic aid must be cut off. There must be no economic cooperation with Egypt. He was unhappy, of course, about the meetings we were holding.

I found the speech consisted entirely of blame for Egypt. He threw out a hint about Afghanistan and then went back to the subject of Egypt. He told us the story of the bead, the sidelong glance, and the carrot [al-kharazah, al-khazarah, and al-jazarah]. I do not know. They were very strange stories, stories about the crusaders and noncrusaders, and from the Nile to the Euphrates [reference to purported Zionist plan of establishing Greater Israel]. What Nile and Euphrates? They have the right. We sat down thus, O Arabs, in 100 delegations, eating each other up. Not they, but others more pernicious will come upon you to eat you up.

By God, I felt there was no Arabism or affiliation. Everyone was seeking his own interest while everyone else could go to hell. This was actually an Islamic conference and we were two Arab states. I had no intention of saying anything, not one thing. Even my speech had nothing in it to hurt anyone. Then he says: If you abrogate this treaty...[Mubarak changes thought] You really do not know. The pride of the Egyptian people will be lifted up to heaven. I told him: No, I cannot do that until I ask the Egyptian people. I know the Egyptian people; you know the Syrian people. I know the Egyptian people, and I know what I am doing. When I want to do something, I must first ask them.

I regret very much there is someone who calls on Al-Asad who I think made the following comment, because he also said it to

some people who visited me in my office. That is, if the president in Egypt abrogates the treaty, the people will lift him up on their shoulders and his prestige will rise to heaven.

Conditions have changed. We were able to maneuver in the past, but now we cannot do so. Today there is freedom and democracy, and one asks why we are doing this. Anything like this that affects all the citizens should be explained to them. They must be allowed to give their opinion about it. Then if we do it, they can bear the consequences.

It is clear he has forgotten all this. I do not understand. Does he want to pull us down with him? Just because he does not want to be the only one sinking in Lebanon, does he want us to sink with him? I told him: No, sir, I am sorry. Then I left. He lashed out at Al-Sadat in his speech. He was his friend. He spoke to me while we were outside. I told him he was his friend. Weren't you the best of friends? Why didn't you talk to him when he was alive?

I sat through this 1 hour and 50 minute speech thinking: What should I do with the head of that state in the presence of 44 heads of state, or 30 heads of states, or representatives of 44 states. Should I stand up and attack? I know a great deal about contacts with Israel and with others; by God, we have a bulging file. At least our contacts with Israel are open and known to the people. I am not free to talk about these many secret contacts, for this speech is being broadcast live and everyone can listen to it. He actually spoke about Egypt until the last minute of his 1 hour and 50 minute speech. I saw the atmosphere had been electrified. The Kuwaiti head of state did the impossible to convene this conference and had exerted maximum effort to ensure its success. If I got up to answer Al-Asad, he would then respond and the atmosphere would become tense. I would not have kept quiet had the subject been raised and someone else sided with me. Indeed I would not. The honor of my country is at stake.

I stood up. I greeted the chairman of the session, which is traditional, and I went to the rostrum.

I want to tell you truly, brothers, if I had involved myself in such absurdities I would have had a lot of sharp things to say. However, the last thing he needs in his country is for me to arouse everything against him on top of the problems he already has.

I assumed my place at the rostrum. Out of respect for the representatives from the 44 countries, and out of respect for the conference chairman, the amir of Kuwait, who had contributed a great deal to it, and to the Kuwaiti people on whose land we were present, I said I was not going to comment on this issue. I made remarks to this effect. If I had commented, we would have become entangled in a violent controversy similar to the affront perpetrated by one of his people against our ambassador. I would not have allowed such an incident under any circumstances because I was representing a country.

Is it right for two Arab countries attending an Islamic conference including states from all over the world to direct abuse at each other? Our exchange would have gone on and on. All the African, Arab, and Asian countries were extremely pained and disturbed. Representatives from certain countries came to me at midnight to wake me up. They said: We appreciate the way you have acted. When I first stated I was not going to comment on [the Syrian president's] speech, there was great acclaim as I went to the rostrum. No other head of state was applauded twice. When I first said I was not going to comment, the applause was so intense and warm he was also compelled to join in. [applause]

Actually, I was saddened for his sake and regretted that we should involve ourselves in such absurdities in front of countries from around the world. I wanted to conduct myself in accordance with the nobility of Egypt and its people. I decided not to involve myself in absurdities because we had decided to avoid this subject totally.

Around midnight, some heads of state came to me after I had gone to sleep and woke me. I changed my clothes and went down to see them. They thanked me for my behavior, saying I had done the civilized thing. We, the Arab countries, never enter a conference without having to disrupt it. It has become a strange thing. It has become one of our characteristics, to such a degree that the ICO secretary general told them during an ICO conference: You are Arab countries. Go and discuss your problems at your Arab League. He was fed up with them. [This happened] in Morocco. He said: Take your problems to your league, your organization. Why do you trouble us? Must we have Arab problems at every conference? Must we leave the Islamic issues unresolved?

Take the Nonaligned Movement for example. An Arab made a commotion at the nonaligned [Harare conference]. He abused all the heads of state, telling them you are this, you are that. He staged a farce and went out. They could not do that in the OAU. The OAU meets [words indistinct] no matter how many differences the heads of state have. In the OAU 90 percent of their differences are resolved by meetings. This leader meets that one and so on. People meet each other. To tell the truth, this organization deserves much respect because it constantly...[Mubarak changes thought]. Once, an Arab tried [to disrupt] a meeting held in his country, and it did not work the first time. They postponed the meeting for 2 months and the second time it was also disrupted. The Africans, wanting to preserve their organization, met in Addis Ababa and did not postpone the meeting again. The man in whose country the meeting was disrupted, in Tripoli, went to [Addis Ababa] to disrupt it again. The Ethiopian leader refused to cooperate with him in spoiling the OAU [conference].

We Arabs neither benefit others nor spare them our harm. We do not want to stop annoying each other or let others be free of us.

Let us look at a European organization, such as the European Community. Its members possess enormous contradictions. However, do they sit down and sling invectives at each other? It is impossible. What do they want? Two countries are acting to veto all Arab meetings. Do they intimidate them? Why? This happens although the Arab countries are capable of conducting themselves quite well.

We have an organization called the Arab League. At the same time we are helping countries from outside the League against other [Arab]countries. All right, brother, if you have a relationship with Iran, then be a mediator in good faith between Iraq and Syria. [as heard] In fact, however, the issue is very regrettably

one of personal differences. If personal issues become involved in the issues of countries, such countries are lost. Look at what is happening now — disasters without end.

However, all I can say is: May God forgive him. Time is bound to vindicate us. I do not wish to say anything against him.

Brothers and sisters, I again extend to you sincere heartfelt congratulations on your anniversary. It is an anniversary for all Egyptians. It honors the noblest images of sacrifice and devotion. I pray God Almighty, praise be to Him, will embrace us with His care, aid us, and inspire us with strength, constancy, and determination, as we confront with all our capabilities the task that will enable us to live the most dignified life possible. May God grant us and you success. Peace and the mercy and blessings of God be upon you.

Minister Denies Aid to Arms Merchants in 1985

NC022244 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2229 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Text] Cairo, 2 Feb (MENA) — Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif has refuted *The New York Times* allegation that in 1985 Egypt guaranteed money or offered to provide planes to arms merchants who were trying to transport F-14 planes across Turkey.

Al-Sharif asserted this report is a mere fabrication; it is false, lock, stock, and barrel; it is completely groundless.

Further Reportage, Communiques on Fighting

Further on 31 Jan Actions

JN311100 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1032 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Iraqi military spokesman's statement dated 31 January 1987]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. God is great. God gives us support and victory. We say our word and repeat it, and whenever we say something we do it. Our deeds have become clear to all the world. We destroy everything for the mean Khomeyniites. We have the devastating force that will leave nothing for those who aim at harming this genuine country. We strike the dens and heads of devils with the will of truth and history to remove their illusions everywhere and at all times so that they will know their real size and realize that they cannot encroach on lofty Iraq as well as to stop their aggression against our international border and territory and their shelling of our cities, and to respond to the call of peace and truth.

At 0939 [0639 GMT) today scores of our gigantic Air Force aircraft penetrated deep inside Iran commanded by Iraq's glorious sons, the brave hawks of the sky. Their target this time was to the far north of Iran, the city of Reza'iyeh [Orumiyeh]. They pounded and completely destroyed the electric power station and fuel reservoirs in the city.

At the same time, other planes raided the city of Miandoab and destroyed their selected targets.

At 0920 [0620 GMT] today, other planes dealt an accurate and effective blow to a large maritime target near the Iranian coast.

After turning their targets into ashes, all our planes returned safely and victoriously to their bases. Blessed be our heroic Air Force, — commanders, hawks, officers, and men — the makers of successive victories over the enemy of God and our country. Praise be to God for his victory.

[Dated] 31 January 1987

Iranian Division 'Annihilated'

JN310745 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0705 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Text] Baghdad, 31 Jan (INA) — An Iraqi military source has affirmed that another division from the Khomeyni guards was annihilated during the past few days in the sector south of Al-Asmak Lake. In a statement to the *Al-Qadisiyah* newspaper of the Iraqi Defense Ministry published today, the Iraqi source said that Iraqi military formations have continued their mop-up of enemy positions in the enemy footholds.

The Iraqi source said that the Iraqi forces in the III Army Coprs sector, with the support of the VII Army Corps, foiled the Iranian forces' incursions in the III Army Corps sector in the last 2 nights. The enemy force was estimated at one regiment and one division. The attempt was aimed at expanding its violation of the intrernational border and easing the pressure on its units in the area.

The source added that the enemy has completely failed in the incursion attempt that began on Thursday and for which it had prepared with intensive artillery shelling for more than 1 hour. The 1st Company of the 2d Regiment was able to settle the situation and foil the Iranian attempt.

Al-Asmak Lake 'Purged'

JN010733 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0622 GMT 1 Feb 87

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Feb (INA) — The chief of staff of the Iraqi Army has said the Iraqi Armed Forces have completely purged the foothold gained by the Iranian forces south of Al-Asmak Lake.

In a statement to the newspaper *Al-Qadisiyah*, organ of the Iraqi Defense Ministry, today, the chief of staff said that the Iraqi forces have managed to purge Crossing No 1 and Junction No 8, as well as all the positions on the two banks of the feeding canal and the southern part of the west bank of the Al-Asmak Lake. This has put the Iraqi forces in full control of the operations theater south of Al-asmak Lake and the border.

He explained that the Iraqi forces also managed to crush all the pockets that the Iranian forces had tried to establish near the Jasim River. They are now contained in a narrow strip along the border with fire pouring on them from all directions as well as from the sky.

The Iraqi chief of staff affirmed that the Iranian forces lost, in this 4-day battle, five divisions of the Khomeyni Guards, which were completely destroyed. He pointed out that the Iranian regime was unable to send any reinforcements to the units there after the artillery, aircraft, and helicopters severed all their supply routes.

Concluding, the chief of staff said that the battle was performed in a splendid and indescribable manner through great coordination among all corps, together with distinguished military tactics and the Iraqi Armed Forces' great valor.

Official on Iranian Attack

JN010858 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0653 GMT 1 Feb 87

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Feb (INA) — A military field commander has said that the Iraqi forces have managed, after settling the situation in Iraq's favor in the central sector, to rapidly rearrange their defensive positions in preparation for waging other heroic battles.

In a statement to the newspaper *Al-Qadisiyah*, organ of the Iraqi Defense Ministry, today, Staff Brigadier General Tariq Radi Hasan, commander of the Great Badr Forces, said the Iraqi forces have foiled an abortive Iranian attack on the Sa'd Forces sector in the Sayf Sa'd area — an attack in which large groups were pushed toward the positions of two companies.

He explained that the Iranian forces prepared for their aggression by intensive artillery shelling that began at 0530 [0230 GMT] yesterday and lasted until 0730 when they pushed their

disappointed remnants onto the positions of the forward detachments.

Brig Gen Hasan said that the Iraqi forces splendidly confronted the Iranian forces in a fierce battle in which all types of weapons were used and which lasted until 1030. He said that hundreds of enemy forces were either killed or wounded, others were captured, and a large number of vehicles, weapons, and equipment were destroyed.

Communique No 2,554

JN021839 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Communique No 2,554 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 2 February 1987]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The people's Armed Forces get stronger and mroe impregnable and daily inflict crushing defeats on the aggressors, thus reaffirming their definitive and total victory over the clique of evil and aggression. We thank God for His victories and for infusing us with strength and determination. The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. Our victorious forces in the heroic III Army Corps sector continue to consoliate their positions and enhance their defense lines, thanking God Almighty for letting them triumph over the unjust clique which withdrew defeated and humiliated. Thus, God grants success to those who believe in him and crushes those who advocate evil. He is our lord, the best to protect and the best to help.

2. Our giant Air Force continued its daring feats over the sectors of operation in 25 combat missions, during which they inflicted heavy losses in life, equipment, and weaponry on the frustrated Khomeyniites. Along the road of crushing the charlatan clique ruling in Tehran and along the road of complete destruction of all it possesses so it will stop its aggression against our cities until it responds to the call of peace and justice, our heroic Air Force, Iraq's strong and powerful arm, carried out the following duties:

a. At 2300 yesterday our aircraft launched a new violent raid on Shiraz.

b. At the same time other aircraft attacked Esfahan, destroying their targets.

c. At 0948 today aircraft attacked a power station and fuel depots in Reza'iyeh [Orumiyeh] and dealt them violent and devastating blows.

d. At 030 today our aircraft raided the Marivan camp, destroying installations, weapons, and ammunition depots and killing a large numebr of Khomeyniites.

e. At 0953 today our aircraft raided the city of 'Aliabad and an industrial installation on the outskirts of the city, destroying their targets.

f. At 1100 today our aircraft delivered a new destructive strike against the city of Nahavand.

g. At the same time our aircraft carried out a new destructive raid on the city of Malayer.

h. At 11450 today our aircraft launched a raid on (Eshkayan) dealing it a destructive blow.

i. At the same time our aircraft raided (Kafredj Kafuran), destroying their targets in the city.

j. Challenging the enemy's air defense at 1645 today, our aircraft attacked a surface-to-air Hawk missile battery on Khark Island of the type supplied by Zionism to its agents in Iran, scoring accurate and effective hits.

k. At 0930 today other aircraft attacked another surface-to-air Hawk missile battery, dealing it a destructive blow.

After carrying out all these missions our aircraft safely returned to base with the exception of two planes which crashed over enemy territory. We hold the Iranian side responsible for the safety of their pilots.

3. The valiant knights of the helicopter gunships continued their efficient activities agaisnt enemy units, making the evil Khomeyniites taste bitter defeat and death. They also succeeded in destroying 17 vehicles, 2 personnel carriers, 3 shovels, 4 large ammunition dumps, and quantities of weapons in 150 combat sorties, after which they safely returned to base under God's protection.

4. To inflict further losses on the Khomeyniite rogues, our victorious forces in the VII Army Corps sector continued to mercilessly pound the enemy, inflicting on it the following losses: 192 enemy soldiers killed and others wounded; 1 tank and 3 personnel carriers destroyed; 1 tubular launcher, 5 machine guns, and 2 guns destroyed; 12 ammunition dumps destroyed; 8 mortars destroyed and their crews killed; 2 shovels destroyed; and 6 observation posts and 4 infantry positions destroyed and their occupants killed. May God bless the valiant men of the heroic VII Army Corps.

5. An enemy F-5 aircraft penetrated our international borders with residential areas in the Irbil Governorate as its target. Our ground defenses in the V Army Corps sector intercepted it and shot it down inside Iraqi territory at 0730 today.

At 1220 today another enemy F-5 aircraft carried out a raid against residential areas in the Maysan Governorate. Our ground defenses in the IV Army Corps intercepted it, downing it. It was seen falling in flames over enemy territory.

It was also ascertained to us that another enemy F-4 aircraft was shot down yesterday by our ground defenses over the III Army Corps sector and was seen falling in flames over enemy territory. Thus, the number of enemy planes shot down in the past 2 days amounts to three aircraft, the first in the III Army Corps sector, the second in the IV Army Corps sector, and the third in the V

Army Corps sector. May God bless our zealous ground defense men in the III, IV, and V Army Corps sectors.

6. The rancorous Khomeyniite clique shelled purely residential areas in Basra, Al-Sulaymaniyah, and Sayyid Sadiq with long-range artillery. As a result of the enemy shelling, 9 civilians, including 5 women and 2 children were matyred, and 22 citizens, including 9 women and 5 children were wounded in Basra and 4 citizens, including a woman and a child, were wounded in Al-Sulaymaniyah, and a civilian, a woman, and an old man were wounded in Sayyid Sadiq.

An enemy aircraft also violated our international borders with residential targets in Irbil and the 'Aqrah District as its target, martyring 4 civilians, including 2 children, and wounding 28 civilians, including 5 women and 5 children. We ask God to have mercy on our martyrs and wish our wounded swift recovery, God willing.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 2 February 1987

Missile Hits Baghdad 3 Feb

JN030656 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0648 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Iraqi military spokesman's statement dated 3 February]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. At 0615 [0315 GMT] today, the enemy fired one of the missiles supplied to it by the nation's traitors, those who claim to be Arabs, on a residential area in Baghdad. As a result, several citizens were martyrd, others wounded, and a number of houses and shops destroyed. May God bestow mercy and forgiveness on our martyrs and swift recovery to our wounded, God willing.

[Dated] 3 Feb 1987

Iranian Cities Raided 3 Feb

JN030700 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0649 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Iraqi military spokesman's statement dated 3 February 1987]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. In implementation of the will of the great Iraqi people to continue to destroy the dens of evil in the cities of Iran as punishment to the Zionist regime for its policy of aggression against our country and international border and its shelling of our cities, at 0300 [0000 GMT] today aircraft of our air force launched a series of devastating raids on Shiraz, Tabriz, and Esfahan.

After pounding their targets with true Iraqi determination, our pilots returned with their aircraft safely to base, protected by God.

[Dated] 3 February 1987

Esfahan Refinery Attacked

JN031134 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1118 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Iraqi military spokesman's statement dated 3 February 1987]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. In order to worsen the catastroph befalling the defeated Khomeynites, we will not desist from hammering their rotten hideouts and we will close all exits for them until we stifle them, so that they will desist from committing their aggression and shelling purely residential areas in glorious Baghdad, steadfast Basra, and provd Al-Sulaymaniyah, and until they respond against their will to the call of right and peace. Aircraft of our mighty Air Force have carried out the following missions:

1. At 0635 [0335 GMT] today our aircraft launched a violent air raid on the Esfahan [oil] refinery to increase its destruction.

2. A great number of our aircraft at 1115 [0815 GMT] today simultaneously launched a series of violent raids on the following Iranian cities:

a. Khorramabad.

b. Pol-e Dokhtar.

c. Kuhdasht.

They attacked their targets in these cities, leaving them in flames.

All our aircraft returned safely to base, protected by God.

[Dated] 3 February 1987.

Cypriot Tanker Reportedly Hit

JN311339 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1316 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Text] London, 31 Jan (INA) — The British insurance company Lloyds today announced that a Cypriot tanker named *Lady (?Di)* was hit by an Iraqi missile near the Iranian coast yesterday. Lloyds told INA in London a short while ago that the tanker is being towed to Dubayy port and that there were no casualties.

Lloyds also said that *Lady (?Di)* Weighs 214,083 tons, that it was built in 1975, and that it is being run by the (Kapa) Company.

A military spokesman announced yesterday that Iraqi fighter planes had hit a large maritime target near the Iranian coast.

Further Tanker Attacks Reported

JN021503 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1300 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Text] The British insurance company Lloyds has said that Iraqi fighter planes hit three oil tankers with their missiles off the Iranian coast in the Arab Gulf in the past 2 days. Lloyds added that the third tanker hit, which was not reported, is an Iranian tanker named *(Al-Amot)* which was hit while anchoring at Bus-

hehr port. Lloyds explained that the missile fired by Iraqi fighter planes at *(Al-Amot)*, which weighs 163,173.000 metric tons and is run by the Iranian oil tanker company, damaged the tanker.

Lloyds had previously said that a Cypriot tanker called *Lady (?Di)* was hit the day before yesterday near the Iranian island of Khark before being loaded with oil. Yesterday an Iranian tanker named *Khark 3* was hit by an Iraqi missile south of Khark Island.

Defense Minister Visits Front

JN312018 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Text] Staff General 'Adnan Khayrallah, deputy commander in chief of the Armed Forces and defense minister, spent several days following up the battles of the great harvest against the evil aggressors who wanted to attack the steadfast city of Basra in the III Army Corps sector. Gen 'Adnan Khayrallah inspected the fortified positions of our brave units to reassure himself about the strong and unified situation of our forces which bravely confronted the evil Khomeyniites, destroying enemy defenses and achieving the blessed victory as a result of their steadfastness, patience, and insistence on defeating the criminal enemy.

The defense minister also discussed with field commanders and troop commanders the situation of our brave forces. The meetings were attended by the chief of staff and Armed Forces General Command members in the operations theater.

INA: Kurdish Leader Barzani Dies in Air Raid

JN021648 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Text] INA has learned that our Air Force succeeded in liquidating Idris Mustafa Barzani, the traitor son of the traitor, during one of its combat sorties after ascertaining the place where he was residing. To Hell with him as this is his final home.

Chadian President Habre Departs 31 Jan

JN311208 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1145 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 31 Jan (INA) — Chadian President Hissein Habre left Baghdad today after a 3-day visit to Iraq. The Chadian president was accorded an official sendoff. President Saddam Husayn led those who saw the Chadian president off.

Habre praised the special quality of the relations of friendship and effective solidarity between the Iraqi and Chadian peoples. He also affirmed his country's readiness to reactivate bilateral relations. [passage omitted]

Saddam Husayn Receives Call From Jordan's Husayn

JN011647 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1625 GMT 1 Feb 87

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Feb (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has received a telephone call from Jordan's King Husayn, who congratulated President Saddam Husayn on the brilliant victory the Iraqi Armed Forces achieved in the III Army Corps sector. He expressed his confidence in the courage and heroism of the Iraqi fighters in repulsing the Iranian regime's aggression aimed against Iraq and the Arab nation. He expressed pride in the Iraqi people's glorious victories. President Saddam Husayn reassured the Jordanian king about the security and soundness of the military situation and affirmed the importance of the Iraqi forces' victory. He wished the fraternal Jordanian people well and prosperity.

Saddam Husayn Chairs RCC-Ba'th Party Meeting

JN011712 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 1 Feb 87

[Text] President Saddam Husayn chaired a joint meeting of the RCC and Ba'th Party Regional Command this morning. During the meeting, there was a review of the military situation in general, particularly following our triumphant Armed Forces' glorious victory yesterday when they expelled the Iranian invaders from west of the Al-Asmak Lake. The RCC and regional command members expressed appreciation for the heroism of the Armed Forces' Ranks, especially members of the Armed Forces General Command, in their honorable defense of great Iraq and the Arab Nation.

RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim submitted a report on the results of the Fifth ICO Summit held in Kuwait and the activities of the Iraqi delegation. The RCC and Ba'th Party Regional Command expressed satisfaction with the results of the conference and its resolutions, especially the resolution dealing with the continuing Iranian aggression against Iraq. They expressed appreciation for the brothers who dotted the i's by standing alongside their pan-Arab cause against the Iranian aggression. They also expressed gratitude for the friends who expressed in their speeches and discussions in the conference their deep understanding of the expansionist Iranian aims and the principled Iraqi stand. They voiced support for right and principles against those have infringed on these principles and violated God's law and international law.

Saddam Husayn Decorates Defense Minister

JN012135 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1930 GMT 1 Feb 87

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Feb (INA) — Staff Marshal President Saddam Husayn, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, has affirmed that all the Iraqi Army Corps are heroic and that the III Army Corps is doubly heroic because it shouldered all the battles east of Al-Basrah and because the war will end at east of Al-Basrah. Basra, like the rest of Iraq, will remain proud and dignified. In a speech he delivered during a ceremony during which he decorated General 'Adnan Khayrallah, deputy commander in chief of the Iraqi Armed Froces and defense minister, with the Al-Rafidayn medal of the first class of the military order and five medals for valor, President Saddam Husayn said these battles have broken the back of the aggression. He said that the aggression is currently on its last legs and that everything that we wish for we will be achieved, with God's help, through constant alertness, and by continuously hammering the rotten heads. Then we will all celebrate victory.

His excellency said: We as a people and party believe that values play a major role in our life, activities, work, and struggle. President Saddam Husayn praised the courage of General 'Adnan Khayrallah, deputy commander in chief and defense minister. He said: He attends and directs on the field most of the major battles on the front. He added that honoring General 'Adnan Khayrallah with this number of medals for valor and the Al-Rafidayn medal of the first class of the military order is an expression of appreciation from the leadership and council for the copious flow of pure blood which was shed on the sacred land of Basra during these battles and despite their ferocity, starting with the Great Day battles and until now. It is also in appreciation of the courage of the men over there and the magnificent bravery of the field commanders and all the men who fought in the VII and III Army Corps.

RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim in his speech expressed pride in the honoring of the deputy commander in chief of the Armed Forces which he said is an honor for the Ba'th Party Regional command because he is one of its militant members. [passage indistinct]

Al-Wazir To Head Palestinians at West Bank Meeting

JN021635 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Fu'ad Na'im dispatch from Amman]

[Text] Jordanian Occupied Territory Affairs Minister Marwan Dudin affirmed it has been decided to call on the joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee for supporting steadfastness to meet in Amman soon, and that Jordan does not object to Khalil al-Wazir, also known as Abu Jihad, coming to Jordan to lead the Palestinian side. Abu Jihad left Amman last July after a decision by the Jordanian authorities to deport him.

Dudin said the activities of the joint committee were somewhat paralyzed by a lack of money since the Arab oil countries did not fulfill their financial commitments allocated for supporting steadfastness. Recently, Saudi Arabia paid $9.5 million to this committee. This consitutes the third installment of Riyadh's financial contribution for 1985. This initiative activated the joint committee.

The joint committee was established in 1979 to help the people in the Israeli occupied territory. The Arab oil producers are to pay $100 million annually to help the occupied West Bank, $50 million is allocated to help Gaza.

Dudin affirmed that activating the joint committee will not obstruct the Jordanian development program for the occupied territory. The Jordanian program allocates $1.4 billion for developing the occupied territory in the coming 5 years.

A Palestinian official said in Tunis last Saturday that the resumption of the joint committee's meetings is the beginning of Jordan's retreat from its plan for West Bank and Gaza development. Dudin commented on this by saying: I believe this statement was either distorted or issued by an irresponsible side. He added that this statement is groundless and said the Jordanian Government will continue to implement this program. He said the government expects $100 million to be allocated for implementing economic projects in the West Bank and Gaza this year.

Dudin Names Participants

JN030949 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 3 Feb 87 pp 1, 17

[Text] Amman — Occupied Territory Affairs Minister Marwan Dudin said the joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee for supporting steadfastness will meet in Amman early next week.

In a statement to *Sawt al-Sha'b*, Dudin said the technical committee will hold a preliminary meeting this week to define the joint committee agenda. The Jordanian side to the joint committee will be headed by Marwan Dudin and the Palestinian side by Khalil al-Wazir (alias Abu Jihad). The Jordanian side will include Dr Raja'i al-Mu'ashshir, trade and industry minister; Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Khayyat, minister of Islamic affairs, holy places, and religious trusts; and Raja'i al-Dajani, interior minister. The Palestinian side will include Muhammad Milhim, 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Yahya, and 'Abd al-Rahim Ahmad.

AFP cited Dudin as saying yesterday that reactivating the Jordanian-Palestinian committee comes in the wake of Saudi Arabia's payment of its $9.5 million third installment of its contribution to committee allocations for 1985.

The committee had frozen its activities after the Arab countries stopped paying their shares, which the Baghdad summit defined at $150 million. Dudin said that reactivating the committee does not conflict with the occupied territories' socio-economic development plan. He added that the investments provided by the development plan will increase after the extent of participation by financing circles becomes known. Dudin said that the British Government confirmed its commitment to pay 5 million pounds. This is the first installment of the 10 million-pound British financial commitment that will be used in Jordan's occupied territory development program. Dudin added that France promised to double its annual share in the development plan, which is now 9 million French francs.

Citing Western diplomatic sources in Amman, AFP says the United States promised to make an annual contribution amounting to about $30 million.

Soviet Envoy Rules Out Ties With Saudi Arabia

JN021749 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 31 Jan 87 pp 1, 17

[Text] Amman — Soviet Ambassador in Amman Aleksandr Zinchuk ruled out the possibility of an exchange of ambassadors between Saudi Arabia and the USSR in the near future. Replying to a question by *Al-Bayan*, Zinchuk said: Saudi officials recently informed us they are not ready at present to exchange ambassadors.

During a meeting with press and news agency representatives, Zinchuk revealed an important step in the Soviet economic open-door policy involving the construction of a huge factory to produce fertilizers in Jordan through joint Indian-Jordanian-Soviet efforts and capital. He added that this factory, which will be built in Jordan, is considered a qualitative change in the sphere of economic projects of mixed or joint property recently adopted by the Soviets not only toward the socialist countries but also toward Third World countries and the capitalist world.

Prince Hasan Addresses Council of Europe

JN310933 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 31 Jan 87 p 5

["Text" of address delivered by Crown Prince Hasan to the Council of Europe in Strasbourg on 29 January]

[Excerpts] Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I feel I must at the outset convey the regrets and apologies of His Majesty King Husayn for being unable to address this eminent assembly personally. I am, of course, pleased and honoured that His Majesty has delegated me to speak to you on important issues

of mutual concern to Europeans and Arabs alike. [passage omitted]

The Palestine issue has dominated Middle East politics for the past four decades. Jordan has had to bear the consequences of the displacement of the people of Palestine. Their national question has become ours and both our destinies are intertwined. The continuation of Israeli occupation of the Arab territories threatens the identity of the people under occupation and the security of the neighbouring states. Thus we are directing our energies to secure the termination of the occupation so that the people regain their independence, dignity, and self-respect. The restoration of Arab sovereignty to the occupied territories will ease tension, give peace a chance and make the prospect of cooperation among the states of the region possible.

The current differences between Jordan and the PLO are over strategies on how to achieve peace. We differ in our perceptions of basic realities of the political situation and the necessary steps to restore Arab sovereignty to the occupied land. Jordan is bound by U.N. Resolutions 242 and 338 while the PLO refuses to accept these two resolutions without further concessions from third parties regarding self-determination. For Jordan the question of self- determination is a Jordanian-Palestinian matter and not a subject for international negotiations. Besides, the 11 February accord between Jordan and the PLO resolved the question of self-determination within the framework of a Jordanian-Palestinian confederation. Our view is that the terms of the accord, aimed at the main goal of terminating Israeli military rule over Arab land, must be honoured.

The suspension of coordination with the PLO leadership does not affect Jordan's position regarding the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. Nor does it alter our views of the need to regain Palestinian legitimate rights. We have reaffirmed our position and reiterated that we do not wish to replace the PLO in representing the Palestinian people. The leadership of the PLO must, however, clarify its intentions or accept the consequences of Israeli policy in the occupied territories.

Jordan's concern for the preservation of the Arab identity of the occupied territories prompted Jordan to draw up a development programme to fulfill the needs and requirements of the Arab people under Israeli occupation and to save them from the dangers of destitution, immigration and creeping annexation. The initiation of Five Year Development Programme for the West Bank and Gaza Strip is not an alternative to the search for peace but a well studied move following the emergence of several grim facts.

Over almost twenty years of occupation, the West Bank has been converted from an Arab economic entity into a virtual Israeli dependency. The socio-economic institutions which existed have been destroyed, all new infrastructures have been designed to sup-port the interests and the economy of Israel and not the West Bank; trade is regulated for Israel's benefit at the expense of the West Bank; investment, trade and manufacturing opportunities for Arabs are non-existent; and employment opportunities for Arab labourers are largely limited to unskilled jobs in Israel.

As a result, not only is the economic well-being of Arabs on the West Bank threatened but so is their corporate cultural identity. It is in no one's interest for the present state of affairs to continue and for the West Bank to remain a dividing line. Jordan seeks to transform the whole region into a terra media for peace and development in which the traditional pluralist approach of our social and political life, with its roots deep in the history of this cradle of civilisation, can one day flourish.

The West Bank and Gaza development programme is a peaceful offensive to explore the frontiers of what is possible. Its main focus is to promote jobs and services so that the Palestinian Arabs may sustain their presence in the land of their forebears. The plan aims at formulating a comprehensive approach to deal systematically with the needs and requirements of the people under occupation. We welcome multilateral European support for the protection of the Arab identity of the occupied territories. Jordan is particularly conscious of the concern of individual governments for the success of the programme and the new approach it offers.

Ladies and gentlemen,

It is unforunate to see that in the past months the international community has been preoccupied with the phenomenon of terrorism, vile and obnoxious as it is, while seeming to ignore its underlying causes. Terrorism is not confined to one nation or a group of nations, but has become more apparent in the Middle East because of the complex nature of long-term injustices and frustrations. The aim of terrorism is to intimidate the international community into inaction so that the impasse may continue and fester. We should not allow it the opportunity to do so. The urgency for a solution is enormous and the latent dangers are frightening: continuous wars, superpower confrontation and blind extremism will prevail. The net result will be the erosion of the middle ground which we are so keen to develop. The centrist approach has to be fostered and protected before fanaticism overwhelms the whole area. New initiatives should be encouraged towards peace before the process of polarisation is intensified.

In view of recent developments in international diplomacy and the so-called "Irangate" revelations, Jordan seeks to urge the European states to play a more vital role in breaking the current deadlock in the peace process and fulfill the promise of the Venice Declaration. The Europeans enjoy greater latitude than the United States on matters pertaining to Israel and can therefore contribute objectively to the peace process. Europe can alert the international community of states to information on which serious consideration is required at any given moment. The path ahead should lead us to an international peace conference on the Middle East convened by the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council. Three out of the five permanent members are in Europe, and two of them — Britain and France — are members of your august Assembly. A more determined European role is much needed at a time when American foreign policy is dominated by didactic consideration of national or superpower strategic interests. Europe can and must make its contribution to political stability where people matter. [passage omitted]

'Large' U.S. Naval Force, Soviet Ships Off Coast

TA021719 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Text] A large U.S. Naval force has been massing off Lebanon's coast in the last few days. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal has learned from Western sources that several large warships, including the aircraft carrier *John F. Kennedy*, have sailed from Spain to the eastern Mediterranean. The cruiser *Harry E. Yarnell* of the 6th Fleet sailed from Palma de Mallorca eastward 6 days ahead of schedule.

Our correspondent points out that a Soviet force, which had been conducting a naval exercise in the central Mediterranean and was scheduled to return to the Black Sea remained in the area, apparently to keep an eye on the movements of the U.S. Navy.

Group Threatens To Kill Hostages 9 Feb

NC030530 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0415 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Text] In a statement handed this morning to a Western news agency in Beirut, the Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine said that it had transferred the three Americans and the Indian national, whom it seized on 24 January, to different safe locations outside Beirut. The organization added it had declared a general mobilization in its ranks, having received reports that Washington intends to launch a military attack on the pretext of fighting terrorism and liberating the hostages. The organization called on all the forces holding hostages to follow its example, pointing out that the 1-week deadline for the exchange of the hostages for 400 prisoners in Israel, which will expire on Saturday, will not be renewed and that the hostages will be executed on 9 February.

The organization enclosed with its statement a colored photograph of American Alan Steen, in which he looks unshaven and haggard. In another photograph, which the organization released along with its third statement, last Saturday, Steen looked calm and was smiling.

Hostages in Al-Biqa'

TA030620 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0530 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Report by Mikha'el Gurdus]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] It has been reported the Shi'ite kidnappers spread out their hostages in many places of the Lebanese Al-Biqa' to make a military rescue operation difficult. Druze leader Walid Junblatt, whose men guarded Terry Waite until his disappearance, is trying to create the impression he is exerting frantic efforts to bring about the release of the British envoy, so far without any results.

Hizballah on Hostages

NC030648 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0625 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Text] In a statement released yesterday, Hizballah denied involvement in the kidnapping of foreigners in Lebanon. It rejected U.S. accusations in this regard, saying they represent a prelude to U.S. aggression against Muslims in Lebanon. Hizballah said the United States must close its embassy in Beirut forever.

Further Reportage on Anglican Church Envoy

Junblatt: Waite 'Under Observation'

NC021507 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1450 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Text] Archbishop of Canterbury Robert Runcie has appealed to Iranian Parliament Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani for help in finding his envoy Terry Waite, who disappeared in Lebanon 12 days ago.

In Damascus, Minister Walid Junblatt expressed concern over Terry Waite's fate and said he is still looking for him. This afternoon, AFP cited Junblatt as saying Waite is at a certain place under observation. He added: I will do all I can to release him.

Birri Asserts Waite 'Detained'

NC021449 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Text] Following a meeting in Damascus today with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Minister Walid Junblatt, Nabih Birri asserted that information available to him confirms that Terry Waite is being detained [mu'taqal]. Birri also denounced the shelling which was directed at the home of Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams al-Din, saying this serious escalation impedes efforts being made with Syrian assistance to implement the Iranian plan and to find a solution for the issue of the south and the camps.

Birri asserted that the so-called withdrawal from Maghdushah is only a sham, noting that Palestinians are still holding certain positions in the town, including [word indistinct] and Zighdraya. He once again called for a complete withdrawal so that Amal, and not any other party, may take over.

Ministers on Waite; Warn U.S.

JN021815 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Louis Faris dispatch from Damascus]

[Excerpts] Asked about the fate of Anglican Church envoy Terry Waite, Minister Nabih Birri said he is being detained by the captors of the U.S. hostages. He added: Waite is being detained and has not been kidnapped.

As for Minister Walid Junblatt, he expressed concern over Terry Waite's fate. He replied to the same question by saying: I am still looking for him. I believe, or rather hope, that he is still in Lebanon. The PSP leader added: I am concerned, very concerned. Junblatt added he had not yet received any reply from those detaining Waite to the offer he made 2 days ago when he proposed himself as a hostage instead of the Anglican envoy.

Ministers Birri and Junblatt talked to reporters immediately after their long meeting with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. [passage omitted]

In a related development, Ministers Birri and Junblatt issued strong warnings to the United States against carrying out any foolish act against any area in Lebanon. Such a warning was also issued by George Hawi, secretary general of the Lebanese Communist Party. In a statement to our radio on the occasion of the party's fifth congress tomorrow, Hawi denounced the kidnapping of foreigners and called for their immediate release. He also denounced the U.S. threats of aggression and said the hostage issue cannot be solved through violence. He added that the congress will be attended by more than 57 delegations, including those from the Communist Parties of the USSR, Italy, and France.

Islamic Amal Leader on Waite

NC030806 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0753 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Text] Husayn Musawi, Islamic Amal Movement leader, has denied that Terry Waite has been moved to Al-Biqa'. He said: We have never even seen him once here. I do not know who kidnapped him or where. He added: It pains me that Terry Waite himself has become a hostage. If this has actually happened, I hope it was not done by Muslims, he said.

Musawi said the United States would pay a heavy price for any military action in Lebanon.

Shi'ite Official Wounded in Grad Rocket Attack

NC020712 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Text] While Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams al-Din, deputy chairman of the Higher Shi'ite Islamic Council, was performing dawn prayers, his headquarters was hit by a Grad rocket. His eminence sustained wounds, but they are not serious. His wife was also wounded, but not seriously. The offices, headquarters, and cars of the council sustained heavy damage.

After the shelling, his eminence said: We thank God and implore him to have mercy on the people and not punish them for their sins. We also ask Almighty God to lift the gloom from us all and guide us on the right path.

Al-Jumayyil Denounces Attack

NC021829 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil has strongly denounced the bombardment that wounded Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams al-Din and his wife. He asserted the attack on religious leaders in Lebanon is a terrible act, particularly since Shaykh Shams al-Din was and is still working for the restoration of peace and safety in Lebanon, for the strengthening of unity among the Lebanese, and for further cohesion among the Lebanese communities, the fusion of which is a constructive factor.

President al-Jumayyil assured himself about the health of Shaykh Shams al-Din and wished him and his wife early recovery.

Karami on Security Measures for West Beirut

NC021545 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Statement by Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami, followed by remarks in response to questions by unidentified correspondents, after a meeting of the West Beirut Coordination Committee on 2 February — recorded)

[Excerpts][Karami] The coordination committee has assessed the ongoing events in our country, including the current security situation, the camps war, and travel abroad from Halat and Beirut International Airports.

With regard to West Beirut and the security plan approved by the Damascus agreement, it has been decided this plan will be revived. Consequently, it also has been decided that every show of force will be banned as of tomorrow. Therefore, we would like to caution everyone to abide by this order. The regular forces will institute patrols and establish checkpoints in accordance with the plan. This step dictates that all gunmen should be withdrawn from the streets and all suspects deported from West Beirut to ensure the effective realization of the plan's objectives. [passage omitted]

As for Halat airport, we are confronted by a well-planned campaign that has compelled the Middle East Airlines to suspend its flights. Consequently, this has resulted in the closure of the legitimate Beirut International Airport while the illegitimate, uneconomical, and nontechnical Halat airport remains unopened. If this campaign seeks to inflict further damage and ruination on this country, we can tell those responsible that this has been taking place ceaselessly without their assistance. However, if their objectives is to close the Damascus road and obstruct the convocationof the promised summit between Presidents Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil and Hafiz al-Asad, then this should fall within the jurisdiction of the president who is responsible for making a decision about the matter. I am confident that his decision will support such a summit, for he was the one who sought it; he was the one who received a response from Damascus. We hope this summit will open the door for salvation. We will continue to pray that this summit will be convened for the

salvation of Lebanon from the painful reality that has been imposed upon it and Beirut airport. [passage omitted]

[Correspondent] Your Excellency, will the security plan which you have just mentioned be realized in conjunction with the steps taken to secure the airport road and put an end to the continuous closure of Beirut International Airport?

[Karami] We are responsible for all legitimate and vital ports and airports. Security falls within our jurisdiction; it is our duty to consolidate this security throughout Lebanon. Therefore, we are doing everything to perform our duty to the best of our abilities.

Sham'un Says Halat Airport Not 'Partitionist'

NC020840 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0545 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Eng Dany Sham'un, leader of the National Liberal Party, has affirmed that current efforts to open Halat Airport are aimed at assisting that group of people which for various reasons is unable to travel abroad via Beirut Airport. He said there is no need to justify the insistence on opening Halat Airport; this move is not partitionist, as some parties allege, but 100 percent pro-unity. Sham'un added that Halat Airport will be for all Lebanese and non-Lebanese, not only for Christians. Furthermore, there is an urgent need for this airport; Christians are at present unable to use Beirut Airport because of the unstable security situation there and because of the danger to them of kidnapping, both within the airport premises and on the roads leading to the airport.

Commenting on the stand of Walid Junblatt, minister of [Public] Works, Eng Sham'un said he had been in touch with him. However, Junblatt put the blame on Rashid Karami, prime minister and foreign minister. He added the prime minister has stated that Damascus does not approve the opening of Halat Airport. Sham'un said he did not believe the question of Halat Airport was any of Damascus' business.

It is recalled that Minister Junblatt told REUTER he does not blame the Christians for their insistence on opening Halat Airport, as they cannot reach Beirut International Airport, as he put it.

Interior Minister 'Abdallah al-Rasi said he does not object in principle to airports being opened anywhere in Lebanon.

Saudi radio has quoted Lebanese sources as saying the political parties in West Beirut have agreed in principle to allow Halat Airport to receive commercial planes, including those of Middle East Airlines.

Phalangists View of Airport

NC021319 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Text] At an expanded meeting of the Phalangist Party Political Bureau, the Consultative Council, and the Central Council at party headquarters today, political and security issues were discussed. The conferees focused on Halat Airport as a humanitarian and economic issue. In a detailed statement read by Phalangist Party leader George Sa'adah, the conferees stressed that the opening of Halat Airport is not a partitionist move and does not have any security or political implications. Rather, it is a humanitarian and economic issue.

Sham'un on Al-Jumayyil-Al-Asad Meeting

NC021112 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Text] President al-Jumayyil has received a Lebanese Front delegation led by former President Camille Sham'un. The meeting was at the front's request. Al-Jumayyil briefed the delegation on his consultations in Kuwait, particularly his meeting with Syrian President al-Asad.

Sham'un said he had requested the meeting with President al-Jumayyil in his capacity as leader of the Lebanese Front. Al-Jumayyil, he said, briefed us on the outcome of his tour to Kuwait. We cannot announce the results today, but we can say that the outcome was constructive to a great extent. The Lebanese Front will meet on Wednesday to examine the results of the talks between Al-Jumayyil and Al-Asad, at which time we will be able to make a fuller and franker statement.

Sham'un noted the talks were wide-ranging, with emphasis on internal reforms and related topics.

Responding to a question, Sham'un expressed his great satisfaction with President al-Jumayyil's contacts in Kuwait. He denied the question of Halat Airport had been discussed at today's meeting.

Radio Comments on Mubarak Police Day Speech
JN021638 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] Egyptian President Husni Mubarak delivered a speech yesterday in which he spoke about the Fifth ICO Summit in Kuwait and about the passing meeting and handshake between him and His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad. Those who have listened to President Mubarak's speech have noticed first of all that he was agitated and emotional; thus his speech was deprived of the objectivity and composure needed to tackle great issues such as Syrian-Egyptian relations and the Camp David accords that shackled Egypt, removed it from Arab ranks and from the balance of power between Arabs and Israel, evicted it from the Arab League, and kept it away from the ICO for some time.

Any person who seeks to safeguard Syrian-Egyptian relations and the two fraternal Arab countries' national and pan-Arab interests should not resort to acrimonious language, level unfounded accusations, change words and give them other meaning, or select parts of statements that can only be taken as a whole.

We in Syria will never be dragged into vituperation, battles of words, or attempts to harm the Egyptian president, because we are eager to keep the doors open for fraternal Egypt to return to its natural position and resume its vanguard role within its Arab nation. If President Mubarak's speech has ignored the main dispute between Egypt and Syria and has tried to make Egyptians believe that His Excellency President Hafiz al- Asad has attacked the Egyptian people and called for an economic boycott against them, objectivity and the eagerness to keep open bridges for Egypt to return to the Arab trench, which is confronting the conspiracies of Israel and U.S. imperialism, dictate the enunciation of two important facts.

The first is that His Excellency President Hâfiz al-Asad has not attacked the Egyptian people. On the contrary, and as usual, he praised the fraternal people of Egypt and their patriotism, sacrifices, and status. He also expressed confidence that this people will never side with Israel and imperialism. Anyone who reviews his Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad's speeches on various occasions will find he spoke of the Egyptian people and army with all amity and trust.

The second fact is that when his excellency spoke about severing economic relations, he was reminding the summit of an Arab resolution adopted in 1950 at Egypt's request banning any contacts with the Israeli enemy, any agreement with it, or any reconciliation, and urging Arab countries to take measures against any country violating this resolution unanimously adopted by the Arabs. The reference to this resolution was only a reminder of what Egypt used to call for in the past, of what the Egyptian Government called for in the past, and of what later became a binding Arab resolution at Egypt's request. The reference to this resolution was only to remind the present Egyptian rulers that it is logical they abide by this resolution, which Arabs adopted at Egypt's request.

The main dispute between Syria and the Egyptian regime is the dispute over the Camp David accords. These accords and the peace treaty later concluded with Israel constitute a deviation from Arab and Islamic summit resolutions and have harmed Egypt. Syria remains committed to Arab resolutions. It hopes fraternal Egypt will also abide by these resolutions and free itself from the constraints that the Camp David accords have imposed on its freedom of action.

The equation His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad put forth at the Kuwait summit is very clear and explicit. Either the Arabs will go to Egypt while it remains within Camp David, or Egypt will come out of Camp David and resume its normal role within Arab ranks, the ranks of steadfastness against imperialism and Israel. The first choice is impossible because Arabs remain committed to their resolutions and because the Egyptian people and specific parties within the Egyptian regime reject the Camp David accords because they have had bitter experience with these accords and because they reject normalization of relations. The best thing is for Egypt to move out of the Camp David cage to return to Arab ranks and resume its vanguard role.

It would be of great benefit if the Egyptian regime agrees to distribute both presidents' speeches in both countries. We in Syria are ready to distribute President Mubarak's speech, taking into consideration that the Syrian citizen can read President Mubarak's speech, while the Egyptian citizen is subjected to a campaign of falsification regarding Syria and is being incited against a speech he neither read nor listened to. We in Syria are confident the Eyptian people are not with Israel and Camp David and will not kick the one liberating them from the shackles of Camp David as some claim. On the contrary, the Egyptian people will place this person on a pedestal and will view him as a historic national leader. If allowed to choose between Camp David, U.S. imperialism, and Israel, and liberation from foreign control and the return to the Arab fold as free men, this great people in Egypt will choose to return to their vanguard role in the Arab world.

Our only reply to the contents of President Husni Mubarak's speech is to keep bridges open so Egypt and President Mubarak can leave Camp David, abandon subservience to the United States, refrain from capitulation to Israel, and return to the ranks of Arab steadfastness. This is the sound solution to the crisis in relations between Egypt and the Arabs and between the Egyptian regime and the Egyptian masses. The great national and pan-Arab role is still available to President Mubarak. Will he act?

AL-BA'TH Skeptical About 'European Role'
PM021447 Damascus AL-BA'TH in Arabic 21 Jan 87 p 1

[Editorial: "The Middle East and Talk of New Roles"]

[Text] From time to time talk of a potential European role in the Middle East tends to figure prominently in reports and analyses of this problem with which the world is preoccupied.

Now that U.S. envoy Richard Murphy has concluded his recent tour of the region, there is renewed talk of a European role in reactivating the peace efforts. Here we must stop to consider

carefully what Europe can offer if the term "European role" is correct.

Any discussion of this role would prompt us to view it through the prism of U.S.-European relations first and Arab-European relations second. It is known that, since President Reagan took office, the United States has done its best to transform the European states into subservient states that would automatically agree to any decisions it makes and accept any stands it adopts.

For some states these efforts succeeded; for others they failed. The British Government represented by Thatcher has demonstrated blind loyalty to the U.S. Administration, while some other governments, like Greece, have completely distanced themselves from such subservience to the extent that they have declared their clear opposition to Washington's approach in Europe and in the Middle East.

We need not list the individual attitudes of each West European country because they are aleady known, but we can say in short that what was called in the past a united European decision no longer exists. So what "European role" is there to talk about?

As for Arab-European relations, they do not require detailed discussion or explanation because it is now obvious that there are great differences between countries hostile to the Arabs, countries that have maintained a middle line, and countries that have not hesitated to declare their support for Arab rights. Here we ask once more: What role can the West European states play?

Nevertheless, we are not against any role, whatever it may be, provided that it does not align itself with the peace concept that the United States and Israel are trying to impose on the region. We are in agreement with any role that is based on justice and truth and that refers for judgment to the UN Charter and resolutions on the Palestinian problem guaranteeing for the Palestinian people their legitimate right to an independent state following the complete liberation of their usurped homeland.

After the international unanimity regarding an international conference to bring peace to the region, the talk of particular roles for one party or another only prolongs the Palestinian people's suffering and paves the way for the separate settlements for which Israel and the United Staete are working. Therefore, the concept of any role related to the Middle East problem must stem from the rejection of separate deals and work within the international community, which seeks to eliminate the tensions in various parts of the world — including our region, which is one of the most dangerous.

Al-Ahmar Receives USSR's Karen Brutents

JN021619 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Text] Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Ba'th Party, today received Comrade Karen Brutents, Central Committee candidate member and deputy chief of the International Department in the CPSU Central Committee. The meeting was attended by Soviet Ambassador in Damascus Aleksandr Dzasokhov. The talks dealt with the developing relations between the Ba'th Party and the CPSU and measures to implement the cooperation program for the next 2 years between the two friendly parties. The two sides also exchanged views on a number of international issues, developments in the Middle East, and issues of mutual interest. The views of the two sides were identical on all topics discussed

Comrade Al-Ahmar praised the USSR's firm, principled stand in supporting Arab rights and the just struggle of Syria and the Arab nation to confront Israeli aggression, regain Arab territories occupied since 1967, restore usurped Arab rights, and establish a just, comprehensive, and permanent peace. He stressed the need to continue efforts for an international conference under UN auspices to resolve the Middle East issue to be attended by the permanent members of the Security Council and all concerned parties.

For his part, Comrade Brutents affirmed the stand of his party and country in supporting Syria and its just struggle. He highly praised Syria's principled stand in confronting imperialism, Zionism, and their aggressive policies to impose hegemony and domination over the resources of nations. He said that the international liberation movements have a common objective: to struggle against imperialism and its schemes to exploit nations and rob them of their resources. He indicated that the current hostile British-U.S.-Israeli campaign against Syria is because of Syria's principled stand. This campaign has failed to achieve its aims because Syria does not stand alone in the confrontation line. He said: Our party and country, along with all the world's nations and peace-loving forces, assisted Syria in confronting this campaign. We will continue to stand alongside the Syrian people and their leadership in the future to enable them to defend themselves and support their struggle to regain their legitimate rights.

Comrade Brutents arrived in Damascus last night at the head of a CPSU delegation.

Khaddam Speaks on Israel, Lebanon, Iraq

JN021544 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1230 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Text] Damascus, 2 Feb (SANA) — Vice President Abd al-Halim Khaddam says that under President Hafiz al-Asad's leadership Syria has sought to build an indigenous capability, to give a pan-Arab dimension to the struggle against the Zionist enemy, and to forge international relations, especially with the USSR. This is to reinforce our struggle and to help our faterful battle with the enemy, which has as its target not only Syria but the entire Arab nation, he added. Speaking to students at a political indoctrination course set up by the teachers' union executive bureau, Khaddam noted the great achievements made since the Corrective Movement, the first fruit of which was the October war of liberation, prompting the imperialists to devise a master plan to wind down the Arab-Israeli dispute and to impose hegemony over the Arab region and its vicinity. The first step, he added, was Egypt's opting out [of the Arab-Israeli dispute] to undermine Syria and facilitate American-Israeli domination of the area. The second step, said the vice president, was embroiling Iraq in a war against the Iranian revolution, thus taking it out of the confrontation line with the Zionist enemy and destroying the

military and economic resources of both combatants in the interest of the imperialists and Zionists.

Khaddam touched on Syria's pan-Arab role in Lebanon and on the sacrifices it has made in battling against the Zionist invasion and driving out the NATO forces. Syria, he added, was working to get Lebanon out of its mess, to hammer out national reconciliation, to close loopholes through which Israel may infiltrate Lebanon, to achieve reforms, and to help Lebanon put the past behind it and move on to an Arab-oriented era.

Khaddam pointed to President al-Asad's efforts from the beginning to halt the war that the fascist Iraqi regime initiated against the Iranian revolution and Iraq's spurning of these efforts. The vice president said the fascist Iraqi regime must take the blame for its differences with Syria, indicating that while Iraq made false accusations against us, Syria has sought all along to remove the causes of disagreement and has made several attempts at reconciliation.

Cabinet Discusses ICO Summit, Economic Issues

JN022045 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1915 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Text] The Cabinet met under Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm at 1100 today. During the meeting, a political review was made of the results of the Fifth ICO Summit and of the political triumph of President Hafiz al-Asad's clear, decisive pan-Arab stand at this summit. This stand has brought about results favoring Arab and Islamic nations, foiled the Zionist and U.S. policies and the capitulationist course, and prevented them from achieving any of their objectives. The Cabinet affirmed that this political victory for the Syrian position is an important Arab and Islamic event and a definition of the true struggle in which Arab and Islamic masses believe. President al-Asad expressed this in words and deeds, and he has made the credibility of Syrian stands on all Arab and international issues a true measure of a sound policy and the will of the Arab nation.

After this political review, the Cabinet discussed a number of issues directly linked to economic, production, and supply objectives of the government. Dr al-Kasm affirmed that the citizens' urgent and direct affairs enjoy the government's full attention. In addition to steps to reinforce economic and financial cohesion in the country, efforts principally concentrate on controlling the domestic market and on moving materials and commodities in a more fruitful way to protect citizens from the monopolizing of state-provided materials and comodities and to prevent any price speculation. The government control of the domestic market will become more effective and strict, especially regarding supply and all fields related to the living standards of citizens.

The prime minister affirmed that awareness in the economic and supply fields is essential to overcoming any possible shortcomings. He also affirmed that integration between state monitoring and the constant popular monitoring is the ideal method of overcoming the causes of shortcomings. Moreover, the Cabinet also discussed a number of fundamental issues related to foreign trade, encouraging national exports, and implementing decisions of the economic guidance committee.

Discussions also dealt with protecting the desert and forests and with eliminating violations in this regard. The Cabinet also discussed the judiciary systems and ways of supporting them in their their tasks of reinforcing the supremacy of the law, providing economic and social security, and regulating the various relations within Syrian society. After this comprehensive discussion, the Cabinet adopted several measures on the topics discussed.

The Cabinet also amended a number of laws and regulations and adopted decisions regarding their amendments in harmony with the requirements of organization and development, the elimination of loopholes that cause mistakes and violations, and the improvement of laws and regulations to suit the requirements of the state and society. The Cabinet also reviewed a number of proposed matters and adopted a number of necessary decisions in this regard.

Lubrani on Shi'ite Prisoners' Exchange Demand
TA021359 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1130 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Interview with Uri Lubrani, coordinator of government activities in Lebanon, by moderator 'Amiqam Rothman and Arab affairs correspondent Aharon Barne'a — live in the studio]

[Excerpt] [Rothman] The coordinator of government activities in Lebanon is a guest in our studio. Good day to you, sir. The kidnappers of the 4 Americans in Lebanon demand the release of 400 prisoners we are holding in Israel. Strong opposition to this has already been expressed. We have just heard Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir say this is out of the question, as well as Defense Minister Rabin say we are not an international bank that pays for the release of hostages. The question is whether we are not endangering the Americans' lives and risking our relations with the United States in rejecting this demand outright?

[Lubrani] I do not want to address myself to the point of our relations with the United States. I am not an expert on that. However, I think any submission to the blackmail of terrorism increases terrorism. I think if we do not adhere to this truth, we will be wronging ourselves. This truth can be cruel, but we must be consistent on this matter. Only in this way will we be able to cope with terrorism, which is becoming increasingly ruthless.

[Rothman] Is this true considering the large deal we struck in the past [with Ahmad Jibril's organization], when more than 1,000 terrorists were released?

[Lubrani] I suggest you not dig into history. In any event, every decision is made on the basis of circumstances existing at the time. I am saying in principle we should strongly adhere to the principle I just mentioned.

[Rothman] Aharon Barne'a, our Arab affairs correspondent is, in the studio too. Over to you, Aharon.

[Barne'a] Mr Lubrani, when the Shi'ite terrorist organizations talk of 400 prisoners or detainees in Israel's hands, they are after all referring to the detainees jailed in the Al-Khiyam camp in southern Lebanon. Am I wrong?

[Lubrani] Look, I do not know what they mean. If one talks of 400...

[Barne'a, interrupting] Are there detainees in Israel in addition to those in Al-Khiyam? Is that what you...

[Lubrani, interrupting] I only want to tell you the figures we are hearing are not accurate. This only goes to show the kidnappers are talking in terms of principles, not in concrete terms.

[Barne'a] In principle, though, those Shi'ites caught in southern Lebanon are held in Al-Khiyam, and this place is under General Lahd's control.

[Lubrani] True, this is true.

[Barne'a] If this is so, why is this appeal not directed to Gen Lahd? He is not the State of Israel, after all.

[Lubrani] We in principle... [changes thought] Nobody entered negotiations. They said what they said. The detainees in Al-Khiyam jail are undoubtedly under Gen Lahd's control. He is handling them, taking care of them, and seeing to their well-being, if one may call it this. To say we have no influence whatsoever would be hypocritical. We can advise and try to persuade, but we will definitely not want to twist his arm. [passage omitted]

Palestinians Behind Demand
TA021928 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1905 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Text] Our Arab affairs correspondent says a Palestinian group, rather than a Shi'ite organization, is apparently behind the demand that Israel release 400 terrorists and fly them aboard an International Red Cross [IRC] airplane to Damascus. There are signs indicating this is the group that kidnapped three American lecturers and an Indian citizen from Beirut University last week and is now threatening to execute them. However, this group is not responsible for the fate of most of the remaining hostages. Our Arab affairs correspondent Ehud Ya'ari reports:

A Palestinian group, probably affiliated with rejectionist circles, has jumped on the bandwagon driven by the Hizballah Movement through the so-called Islamic Jihad. The Palestinians can sense the moment of truth is approaching, and they want to get part of the booty that may result from this wave of kidnappings. Therefore, the problem facing the Americans is not the demand to release terrorists held in Israel, but rather the demand to release 17 Shi'ite terrorists held in Kuwait, with the accompanying conditions. In fact, Islamic Jihad is demanding from President Reagan an across-the- board surrender on the question of the fight against terrorism in exchange for the lives of the U.S. hostages.

The United States finds it hard to tackle Islamic Jihad, which is actually the name of the operations conducted by the security apparatus of the Hizballah Movement headed by a man named ('Imad Murniyah). His men are the ones who hijacked the TWA airplane to Beirut, blew up the headquarters of the U.S. Marines and the French with the help of suicide drivers, and are now dealing with kidnappings.

It has transpired that (Murniyah), or some of his men, were in the past connected with the PLO during its stay in Beirut. Now they are backed by Iran, which 2 years ago compelled the Hizballah splinter factions to unite. They receive their orders from Iran and take care not to get too close to the Syrians. This is a small operational organization without any permanent basis or known infrastructure. Herein is the great difficulty in locating the hostages or staging any acts of retaliation.

In the last 2 years the Americans have learned quite a great deal about (Murniyah) and his men. His cousin is one of the men arrested in Kuwait, and (Murniyah) himself visited Paris about 2 years ago. However, it seems the Americans are having a hard

time tackling an unorganized organization, particularly since they do not know for certain whether Islamic Jihad is only seeking the release of its colleagues and their allies in the Armenian underground, or whether their most important demands are related to Iran's need to continue its war against Iraq.

Shamir: No Contacts With U.S.

TA031102 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1045 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir says Israel has held no contacts with the United States on the release of 400 terrorists in exchange for the hostages in Lebanon or on a U.S. military operation in Lebanon. Addressing students in Qiryat Gat, Shamir said it is necessary to strike at terrorism without mercy or compromise until it is eradicated.

Shamir also said contacts between Israel and the Soviet Union are too tenuous, but even if they are strengthened his opposition to an international conference will not change. [passage omitted]

Political Dialogue With USSR To Resume 'Soon'

TA030601 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 3 Feb 87 p 1

[Report by political correspondent Yosi Melman]

[Text] Israel and the Soviet Union have decided to resume their political dialogue, and a meeting between delegations of both countries is expected soon. It has been learned Israeli Ambassador to the United States Me'ir Rosenne sent a cable in this spirit to Jerusalem this week. The cable, the contents of which *Davar* has learned, is based on a series of talks Ambassador Rosenne recently held in Washington with his Soviet counterpart, Yuriy Dubinin. In these meetings, the Soviet ambassador stated his country wants to resume the dialogue with Israel, and it was decided that representatives of both countries will begin contacts conducive to an official meeting between delegations of both countries.

The intention is to have a meeting similar to the one held about 6 months ago in Helsinki, the capital of Finland, although that meeting,which lasted only 90 minutes, produced no results. This time, both Moscow and Jerusalem want to prepare the meeting very thoroughly so it does not culminate in a similar failure. A possible visit to Israel by a Soviet delegation should not be ruled out. Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres has said Israel will not pose any obstacles and will issue entry visas to the Soviet delegation. In the initial stage, the talks are meant to bring about the establishment of consular relations between the two countries, which severed relations after the 6-Day War.

USSR Proposes Arrangement

TA031010 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 3 Feb 87 p 1

[Report by political correspondent Roni Shaqed]

[Text] In the last few days there have been intensive contacts between Israeli and Soviet representatives in Washington. In the course of these contacts, the Soviet representatives proposed an arrangement that would enable the inclusion of the Soviet Union in an international conference on peace in the Middle East.

It should be noted Vice Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has recently talked about — as well as included in his "10-clause plan" to summon an international conference — a special clause regarding the inclusion of the Soviet Union in such a conference. This clause states "the participation of the Soviet Union in a conference will only take place after it has resumed diplomatic relations with Israel and after it has changed its attitude toward Jews in the Soviet Union, including opening the gates to emigration."

Nimrod Novick, Peres' political adviser, met senior Soviet officials in London about 2 months ago. In the course of these meetings, the Soviets proposed an arrangement similar to the one they are now proposing to Israel.

Israel has informed the United States of the new Soviet proposal. The tendency in Jerusalem is to reject the proposal.

Shamir on Peace Conference, Egyptian, U.S. Ties

TA021244 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1115 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Interview with Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami and military correspondent Shmu'el Tal in the radio news department "this morning" — recorded]

[Excerpt] [Ben-'Ami] Mr Prime Minister, in the wake of yesterday's Cabinet discussion on the international conference issue, do you see a real crisis emerging between the Likud and the Alignment in view of your firm position against the conference and Shim'on Peres' stance in favor of such a conference?

[Shamir] There are serious differences of opinion here. However, I do not think this calls for an immediate crisis because none of us can bring a draft resolution to the Cabinet today. There is nothing to decide on, and here lies the weakness of those who are proposing an international conference. There is no draft resolution; there is no agreement on such a proposal. I simply do not see great support for this. The Arab countries have their traditional stance; the USSR has its traditional stance whereby a solution to the Israel-Arab conflict in the Middle East can be achieved only through an international conference with the participation of the UN Security Council and all parties concerned in the Middle East. The Arabs support this position for clear reasons: They will constitute the majority at such a conference. They will all come to this gathering and the most radical position among them will prevail. The picture is clear as far as the USSR

is concerned. All Arabs, including the anti-Soviet ones, insist the Soviet Union participate in an international conference — Jordan and Egypt also want this — because they know the Soviet stance to be definitively anti-Israel. Therefore, for these very reasons I am opposed to an international conference. Israel has no duty or obligation to go to a conference where it is clear in advance the decisive majority — almost all the participants — will be opposed to our positions, even to the positions of the moderates among us. Therefore, the stance of previous Israeli Governments was always to resist such conferences and to prefer direct negotiations between us and the Arab countries. Sometimes [words indistinct] some country we believe in or trust, such as the United States, but not an international conference! I think we should stand by this position. At any rate, I will do everything I can to make this Israel's stance.

[Ben-'Ami] Do you nevertheless see a crisis as a result of Shim'on Peres' determination to pursue his course?

[Shamir] I do not see a crisis today since he cannot bring any draft resolution to the Cabinet on participating in such a conference. There is no solid proposal. It is inconceivable for anybody to raise such a proposal when the United States, for example, is opposed to convening such a conference. Therefore, as long as there is no need for such a decision, I believe a crisis is uncalled for.

[Ben-'Ami] Mr Shamir, we are still dealing with our region. Do you take a grave view of the remarks attributed to Egyptian Defense Minister General Abu Ghazalah, who claimed — perhaps in a closed Egyptian forum — Israel will continue to be Egypt's no. 1 enemy?

[Shamir] Gravity or no gravity, these remarks appear undesirable and unsuitable to be either voiced or heard by countries that maintain peaceful relations. We know the Egyptian defense minister is accustomed to expressing himself in this manner. This is not encouraging. At the same time, we need not despair. Different views may be held in any country. This does not compel us to adopt special moves, for instance, today. Nonetheless we should note these remarks and take them into account for the future.

[Ben-'Ami] Mr Prime Minister, you are leaving for Washington in about 2 weeks. In the wake of the Pollard affair and the sale of arms to Iran, are you leaving with a feeling Israeli-U.S. relations are as solid as they were in the past?

[Shamir] Certainly. Relations are very good and very friendly, and both sides intend to maintain them. There are problems. Problems sometimes arise between very close friends. Such problems should be solved and overcome, but in any event, I am not afraid we are facing any deterioration in relations with the United States.

[Tal] Mr Shamir, demands are being heard in Lebanon recently for the release of terrorists jailed in Israel in return for hostages there. What is your reaction, if we can have it, to this?

[Shamir] This is out of the question.

[Tal] The Amal organization is holding the Israeli Phantom navigator who fell in Lebanon following a malfunction in his plane, and two IDF soldiers were kidnapped from the security zone and are probably being held by Hizballah.

[Shamir] We are seeking ways to obtain the release of our men who are held by the terrorists. [passage omitted]

Peled: Government Supplied Weapons to Contras

TA021723 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Knesset Member Mati Peled of the Progressive List for Peace says a representative of the Nicaraguan contras, Julio Montenegro, visited Israel in January 1986. According to Peled, the representative of the contras demanded weapons and ammunition in exchange for funds the dictator Somoza paid Israel for weapons deals that did not materialize. According to Peled, the government acceded to Montenegro's demand.

Shamir Believes Kimche, Nimrodi on Iran Affair

TA031016 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 3 Feb 87 p 4

[Report by Ilan Kfir]

[Excerpt] I believe every word Kimche and Nimrodi said. Their role in the Iranian operation was impressive. This was said by Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir yesterday, following talks he held during the past 2 days with David Kimche and Ya'aqov Nimrodi regarding the Iran affair. Yesterday Shamir spoke with Kimche about the deal which Kimche supervised between July and December 1985 and during which an American hostage was released in exchange for a shipment of TOW missiles to Iran.

Kimche recently handed Shamir a detailed report on Israel's role in the affair during the time he was responsible for it. Yitzhaq Shamir praised Kimche for the report and for his role in the operation.

The meetings with Kimche and the earlier meeting with businessman Ya'aqov Nimrodi at the prime minister's residence were meant to give Shamir the whole picture regarding all the stages of the affair on the eve of his trip to the United States. The prime minister believes the Iranian issue will be at the center of his talks in Washington, particularly during his meetings with Congressmen and the media.

Shamir's meeting with Nimrodi on Sunday lasted almost 3 hours. The weapons dealer briefed Shamir on his efforts to bring about the release of the hostages and on efforts to establish relations with moderate Iranian elements in anticipation of the post-Khomeyni era.

Prime Minister Shamir is looking into the background to Shim'on Peres' decision to replace the team headed by Kimche with 'Amiram Nir. [passage omitted]

LIBYA

Tripoli Cites Kuwaiti Interview With Al-Qadhdhafi

LD021624 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1246 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution has affirmed the failure of the barbaric U.S.-NATO aggression on the Libyan Arab people. He said this failure was basically due to the fact the U.S. Administration itself was a failure.

In a recent interview with the Kuwaiti newspaper *Al-Watan*, the brother leader said the capitalist camp is unlikely to succeed with its plans because it is a camp dependent on exploitation, profit and the private sector.

The brother leader said the western camp had no real power, because it does not work as hard as it works for profit [as heard]. He pointed out the western capitalist camp is nothing more than private sector companies whose only concern is to exploit the forces of production.

Replying to a question about his evaluation of the failed barbaric NATO-U.S. aggression on Great Jamahiriyah, he said: In the Vietnam war, for example, the United States failed because the capitalist companies failed. The capitalist is a coward and does not enter into any battle unless it is materially profitably. At the start, the companies produced and sold arms to the government for the fighting in Vietnam. But when these arms were destroyed in the face of the heroic resistance of the Vietnamese people, the U.S. Government could no longer pay the price of the capitalist companies' arms. This led to America's loss of the war.

The brother also added capitalism will also fail in its confrontation with the USSR, just as it failed in the economic battles in the western capitalist societies. Giving a current example, he said many families in these societies have died because they could not pay their high gas bills during the recent cold spell.

He pointed out the capitalist companies controlling the supply of gas to the public cut off the supply to these families, who, as a result, froze to death. He said that 40 French families froze in their homes as a result of the discontinuation of heating fuel by these capitalist companies.

The brother leader reaffirmed the aggression against the Great Jamahiriyah did not achieve any gains for its perpetrators, who also failed to reap any material profit from their aggression. On the contrary, they suffered losses because some of their aircraft were shot down. They considered that to be a major loss, and have not dared to repeat their failed aggression.

In reply to a question related to his assessment of the Arab reaction to the abortive, barbaric U.S.-NATO aggression against the people of the Great Jamahiriyah, the brother leader said it was reasonable. He said it is good for the Arabs to unite whenever there is a crisis or a foreign aggression.

The brother leader added: The Americans now realize whenever they challenge us we succeed in polarizing popular and revolutionary strength in the Arab homeland and the world. That is why they have begun backtracking and now say our defiance of Al-Qadhdahfi only confirms him at the head of world resistance.

In answer to a question on the concept of terrorism following the imperialist U.S. and European uproar on this topic,and another on whether the brother leader intends to call for a conference to fight terrorism by legally defining terrorism at a time when this topic is being submitted to the Islamic summit in Kuwait, the brother leader said the Islamic Summit cannot do anything in this connection. Because of being [word indistinct] the United States classifies and describes revolution and the Palestinian resistance as terrorism, and said Al-Qadhdhafi is a terrorist; but the world has not acknowledged the U.S. classification of terrorism. The brother leader reaffirmed no party can classify something until the world agrees on such a classification.

The brother leader pointed out while the United States describes me as a terrorist, all nations regard me a struggler for freedom. The Palestinians who are fighting to liberate their usurped homes from the Israelis are, in America's eyes, terrorists, while the fact remains they are waging a holy struggle. In this regard the brother leader reaffirmed "we welcome an international conference on tervorism," pointing out the problem of terrorism cannot be solved at an international conference. It entails the resolve of the forces struggling for freedom and liberation to continue their struggle to repay their enemies two-fold, regardless what the enemies may call such an act. The revolution should continue at an international level, and the Palestinian people's struggle should continue in its strongest form. The struggle of the Arab nation against its enemies, the struggle of the Africans in southern Africa and Namibia, and the struggle of the people of Ireland [words indistinct] against British colonialism should continue. The struggle should also continue in Latin America, New Caledonia, Martinique; they should not pay any attention to the classification of this struggle as terrorism until they can compel their enemies to admit that they have a right.

In an answer related to the rabid U.S. media campaign aimed at discrediting the image of the people's struggle and the support of the Great Jamahiriyah to these people by describing this as terrorism, and the response of some Arabs, the brother leader pointed out the Arab masses and not Arab leaders'views are taken into consideration, because the leaders are forbidden by the imperialist America from doing so. The witness of somebody who is forbidden cannot be taken into account; they receive orders on what to do with the masses, whose vision is contrary to this. Arab leaders are helpless and cannot act independently of America.

He stressed the majority of Arab youth is fighting for the cause of Arab unity, its emancipation, and the establishment of unity based on the masses, in which the masses control power, wealth, and arms, and the destruction of all strings and the lifting of all pressures on them to liberate [word indistinct]. The new theory calls for the disappearance of all governments, armies, police, parties, classes,and parliaments, because these intruments are against the masses. The third international theory adopts people's power and the establishment of the regime of the masses. The leader said this annoys all world governments. It means these

governments have a right to ally themselves against me because I call on the masses to overthrow governments and to establish the power of the people. Naturally, any government is annoyed by this, but their alliance against me is opposed by an alliance composed of the people and me.The peoples stand by me. They like me wherever I go. We challenge governments anywhere in the world, even in America itself.

Asked if the brother leader of the revolution will attend the ICO summit in Kuwait, he said: If I attend I will blow up the conference. I do not allow someone like the kneeling Husni to attend an Islamic summit because the conference adopted the liberation of Al-Qods [Jerusalem]. The regime of kneeling Husni recognizes those who usurped Al-Qods and made it their headquarters. What is more, the Egyptian regime was thrown out of the ICO. How can it return when the reason for its expulsion still exist?

The brother leader stressed this hireling regime has no place in an Islamic conference because it was an agent to the Israelis and the Americans, and must be expelled.

The leader pointed out if the objective of convening the conference is for purely religious issues, there is no need to convene it. If the question is a political one, it would mean we agreed to one policy to defend ourselves as Muslims. To recognize Israel and America at a time when the latter launched aggression against the Jamahiriyah, and the Israelis occupy the land of the Palestinians, and then to say: Let us meet as Muslims, well, in such a case there is no meaning to Islam any more.

The brother leader further said: If I attend the conference I would insist a number of officials leave the hall. I would clash with them and would oppose their presence in the conference because they have no right to remain there.

Regarding prospects for the next 18 years after the emergence of the great Fatih revolution, the brother leader said: Any [word indistinct] action, no matter how sincere and serious it may be, will not [word indistinct] any fundamental thing in this era. In Libya we have set up people's power, whereby the people own everything, but in the end Libya will remain weak in the face of the giants. We have made an insistant call to establish Arab unity, even partial unity, but I believe it is a sign of backwardness to use arms, despite the wars we are waging and the fact we are being accused of terrorism. We are misunderstood. I believe the use of arms is a very backward means. It indicates that man is barbaric and savage as long as he uses weapons to resolve a problem. Despite the fact they easily use these means, they have manufactured atomic bombs and missiles, Star Wars and others. [sentence as heard] This means they are persisting in their barbaric methods.

The leader stressed the distribution of arms and the waging of guerrilla warfare to realize Arab unity is backward and harmful. It will spread chaos and destroy everything, and we will remain without stability, development and construction for a long time. The leader said it is possible to prepare the climate for a (?revolutionary) war in the Arab world, and it is possible for us to create revolutionary committees in the Arab homeland [word indistinct] armed. Liquidation and urban warfare would have been possible — that is to say, we could have called for it and waged it, but we know it will destroy the things we have. We will go a long way without achieving anything. It is a backward means and therefore I still tell all Arabs and beg them, before we are drowned by the floods — save what can be saved. I submitted to them the Arab Union Plan. Every Arab ruler has these documents which contain the means to set up an alternating presidential council, and to form an executive committee consisting of prime ministers; this committee would become a ministerial council. The Arab foreign ministers would also set up a ministerial council; each minister would assume the chairmanship of this council alternately. The same can be said about the ministers of industry, economy, agriculture, etc. At the same time, studies will be made at the economic and financial levels for this union.

(Beginning of sentence indistinct) or a political framework. The brother leader pointed out the Arab states did not respond to this invitation, and we therefore thought we should abandon it until the process is completed in every Arab country.

The brother leader of the revolution stressed the union we had proposed would enable us to defend the Arab homeland in a collective manner,to exploit all the Arab resources, and to set up integrated industries so we would be able, for example, to manufacture cars in several Arab countries. A country would manufacture engines, another country would make the bodies, etc. Other industries like ships and tractors would do the same, as is done by the socialist community and the EEC. For instance, if you want to buy a weapon from someone and ask for ammunition, you find out whichstate is in charge of this industry.

The brother leader pointed out this action was designed to save the Arabs from the deluge which is will come one day, when people will come who criticize, and an angry generation that would carry the rifle and destroy everything present. [sentence as heard] He emphasized calling for unity in this way would unify the capabilities of the Arabs. No Arab country can find its way at this time because in the end it would be like a piece of paper, and no country in the Arab homeland would be able to [word indistinct] itself.

Regarding the Iraq-Iran war, the brother leader underlined it is senseless, as Iran is not an occupied land that Iraq sought to liberate, or vice versa. He stressed the Arabs could not annex the Persian nation, and Iran could not annex Iraq or any other Arab state.

The brother leader stressed there could be war between the Arabs and the Zionists because the Zionists occupied Palestine. It is our right to liberate a land occupied by the enemy. But the Iraq-Iran war is a war without objectives, and therefore we are against it. The brother leader underlined the two warring parties are seeking the mirage of victory, which could not be achieved by either of them. All that can be done is to offer more victims from both sides. He explained the war has become immoral, dirty, crazy, and cowardly, as long-range means are used, directed at cities, which kill civilians. This is an immoral method that harms true Islamic values and muslim morals before the world. On the Arab side, the war has harmed our Arab values because Arabs do not kill children. There they fight in the battlefield.

The brother leader questioned the causes and objectives of this war, saying that he was against it from the start, and considered it to be an international conspiracy for the good of the Zionists. The Iraqi Army is a source of terror to the Zionist enemy, and Iran, after the revolution and its liberation from America, became a source of fear to the Zionists and the Americans because of the possibility of it joining the Arab nation in a sacred struggle against the Zionists. For this reason, a dispute was hatched between the Arabs and the Iranians, a conspiracy against the Iranian revolution, Iraq and the Arab states.

The brother leader exposed the lie of the western states' claim they are seeking an end to the war, saying they had become merchants in this war, reaping huge sums of money from arms sales to both sides.

Concerning the role of the Great Jamahiriyah in ending the Iraq-Iran war, the brother leader proposed the formation of an Islamic force consisting of Algeria, Indonesia, and Nigeria that would move along the borders between the states to separate the two warring sides and put an end to this problem.

Answering a question on his intent not to attend Arab conferences, the brother leader answered: I am not a head of state; the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison is responsible for foreign relations. He affirmed there is no president in the Great Jamahiriyah, and that power, all power, is in the hands of the basic people's congresses.

U.S., France Prepare To 'Attack' Villages

LD021454 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Text] The French daily *Le Monde* says Ndjamena radio has been broadcasting official communiques since last Wednesday, inciting Chadians to prepare for a move toward Oussou and not to be deceived by the current quiet because it augurs a decisive battle.

Concerning what has been reported by the French paper, the JANA political editor says: The rebel Habre is not capable and cannot even think about protecting Ndjamena or defending it, let alone encroach upon Libyan territory. Therefore, *Le Monde's* report assuredly means something is being hatched by the United States and France toward an attack on Libyan villages in the south.

Addressing Libyans, men and women, JANA's political editor says: You must move to defend your land and borders from the real threat represented by the United States and France. We warn you of this threat, which is backed by U.S. and French imperialism, to attack Arab Libyans from the south.

JANA Editor Views Giraud's Statements on Chad

LD022017 Tripoli JANA in English 1824 GMT 2 Feb 87

["French War Minister Lies Against Truth." — JANA headline]

[Text] Paris, al Nawar Month 2, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The French war minister Andre Giraud asserted on France world service broadcast that France has intervened in Chad within the framework of the agreements of cooperation and that France adheres to those agreements meticulously.

JANA's European affairs editor commented on that by affirming that officials in the French Government live in very acute contradictions as a result of the desperate situation France is experiencing in the Chadian swamp.

He asserted that France is down to its ears in this swamp and as a result it is fuelling the war of annihillation against the people of Chad.

The editor said: "France's presence in Chad is a colonial one for there is no relation that links European France with African Chad and there are no agreements nor treaties between France and Chad. What the French war minister has stated is utterly lies and baseless fabrication. If this statement meant anything, then it meant the gap is widening with regards to the conflicting statements by French officials with regards to Chad.

"One of her own folks gave witness on the lies of Andre Giraud and his allusion of truth. We only bring back to the memories of the French the statements of President Francois Mitterrand in Al Kanoun [December] month of 1985 confirming the non-existence of any agreements between Chad and France regarding defence.

"We also remind the French about a statement Charles Hernu — the ex-war minister of France, a prominent member of the French Socialist Party and a close friend of Mitterrand — made to *Le Quotidien De Paris* French daily on 7 Ay Annar [January] 1987 in which he said that those who talk about French military intervention in Chad among the present members of the French Government forget that there are no defence agreements that links France to Chad".

Iranian Response to Peace Initiative Viewed

LD022206 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1900 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Text] Tripoli, 2 Feb (JANA) — The JANA political affairs editor commented on the view taken by the Iranian press regarding the peace initiative undertaken by the brother leader of the revolution to end the Gulf war. Concerning the reply published in the Iranian press, an illogical reply devoid of revolutionary spirit contradicting even the most basic diplomatic and political rules, we point out the following:

It is a customary, even among the tribes, that if someone offers to mediate he is considered to be a good man. Even the party that refuses the offer of mediation contacts the party that offered to mediate and thanks him. We were surprised by the logic of the reply which, instead of embodying a revolutionary and friendly spirit, contained insults. It was almost like a declaration of war against the party that offered to mediate.

The JANA political editor concluded his comment by saying, as a result of this reply, the leader of the great September Revolution announced the withdrawal of the peace initiative with regard to the Gulf war. The Great September revolution will

remain committed to its alliance with the genuine Iranian revolutionary forces and condemns the fifth column infiltrating the ranks of the Iranian revolution, a column exposed completely by the U.S. arms deal conducted through the Zionist enemy. These forces have denied the Great Jamahiriyah its historical rule, a rule that sought to transform the Gulf war into a revolutionary war and thereby serve the Iranian revolution, an invaluable service according to the testimony of the enemies themselves. This testimony is mentioned in the annual report the U.S. Administration presented to Congress. This fifth column sought to turn the war into a national one between the Persians and the Arabs, a sectarian war between the Shi'ite and Sunni.

SUDAN

Radio SPLA Reports Attacks on Sudanese 'Militia'

EA021602 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Excerpts] Radio SPLA correspondent in northern Bahr el Ghazal has reported that 150 [not further identified — FBIS] including their commander, who has been identified as Lieutenant Colonel Hamad Muhammad, were killed on 23d January 1987 in a clash with SPLA forces of Bee and Eagle [not further identified — FBIS]. The correspondent said that the fighting occured at (Akwach), near (Mongolla) post, after SPLA forces intercepted Sadiq's militiamen who were driving a huge herd of looted cattle estimated at 4,000 heads. All the cattle were retrieved and efforts are now being made to restore them back to their rightful owners.

Units of Nile Battalion subsequently carried out mopping-up operations against remnants of the militia force which were pursued till the River Lol. Radio SPLA has also learnt that the Belgian-made light rifle that had belonged to the dead militia commander has been seized. It bears the number 53988. Four forces [as heard] were also captured. [passage omitted]

Reliable sources have disclosed to Radio SPLA that the latest series of Sadiq's militia raids in northern Bahr El Ghazal have been closely coordinated with the army generals HQ in Khartoum.

SPLA units of WAU task force have clashed with Sadiq's militia in (Kongder) village in Aweil on 20th January 1987. More than 25 militiamen were killed and many others were wounded. Correspondent says that Sadiq's militia had earlier invaded (Kongder) village and taken a lot of cattle from the villagers. The militia also took some women and children captive from the village, but our correspondent says that most of the women and children have been rescued, and the cattle were also retrieved from the militia by the SPLA soldiers. [passage omitted]

SPLA forces in northern Bahr el Ghazal under the overall command of Lieutenant Colonel Daniel Aweit Akuot, the Zonal commander for northern Bahr el Ghazal and alternate member of SPLM-SPLA political-military high command, have inflicted heavy losses on Khartoum's militia at (Kwach) village. Correspondent for Radio SPLA in northern Bahr el Ghazal says that Khartoum militia men suffered heavy casualties in both men and material. [passage omitted]

WEST SAHARA

Communique Denies Moroccan Report on Clash

LD021626 Algiers APS in French 1300 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Excerpts] Algiers, [no date as received] (APS) — The SDAR Government has categorically denied the report issued on Saturday by the Moroccan press agency MAP concerning the alleged presence of an Iranian found among the bodies of Saharan fighters after a mopping-up operation. A communique from the Saharan Ministry of Information today stated "The Moroccan Government thought it could divert the attention of Moroccan and international public opinion following the discontent aroused in Arab and Islamic circles, and following confirmation of the presence of Israeli officers in the Moroccan army." [passage omitted]

Hard-pressed by events, especially the world press and diplomatic circles' increasing interest in Israeli officers' participation in the war in the Western Sahara, the writers of the Moroccan report made a mistake in the geographical position of the village of Farsia. They said it was on the border between Mauritania and the SDAR, whereas it is in the northeast of the Western Sahara, the communique points out.

CAR

Continuing Reportage on Bokassa Trial in Bangui

Cabinet Implicated in Deaths

AB311748 Paris AFP in French 1551 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Excerpts] Bangui, 30 Jan (AFP) — The entire Government of the Central African Republic should be held responsible for the deaths of school children and students killed during the disturbances of January and April 1979, Jean-Bedel Bokassa, former emperor of the CAR, stated at the 27th session of his trial in Bangui. Jean-Bedel Bokassa said he did not personally make the decision to make the wearing of uniforms for students compulsory. [passage omitted on background information]

The deposed emperor told the court these disturbances were the results of exorcism and a plot organized long ago by his political enemies to end his regime. He particularly accused his prime minister at the time, Henri Maidou, who went to France at the invitation of former French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing when these disturbances began.

The criminal court, beginning Monday [2 February], will hear the first witnesses connected with these events, presiding Judge Frank stated before adjourning the session.

Dacko Testifies Against Bokassa

AB022027 Paris AFP in French 1750 GMT 2 Feb 87

[No quotation marks as received]

[Excerpts] Bangui, 2 Feb (AFP) — The sacrifice of the CAR youths, which revealed to the world the prevailing situation in the CAR, led to the return of freedom in our country, former CAR President David Dacko stated today at the 28th hearing in the trial of former Emperor Jean-Bedel Bokassa. Summoned to testify before the criminal court on the 1979 events, during which dozens of school and university students were killed in demonstrations that led to the fall of the empire, the former president added the former emperor concentrated all the power in his own hands.

No minister had the authority to speak for his ministry and no minister was consulted before Bokassa made his decisions. We called on Jean-Bedel Bokassa to be moderate but he listened to nobody, added David Dacko, who was chief political adviser to the emperor from 1976 to 1979, before succeeding him following the 20 September 1979 coup.

Former President Dacko indicated that he did not want to go into the details of that shady affair because it would bring shame to the country and to all African heads of state. I used to kneel down before him, to prevent him from doing the worst, like the day he wanted to order the Air Force to bomb some quarters in Bangui, he added.

But the country's life was paralyzed and working sessions at the palace became fruitless discussions that lasted far into the night, with bottles of whisky on hand for entertainment, Dacko also pointed out. After the massacre of the Bangui children, I was the first person to announce the news to the former prime minister, Henri Maidou. Then we decided to call on foreign countries to put an end to these abuses, the former president concluded.

Henri Maidou confirmed that it was his government that called on France, at the request of the CAR people, to dethrone the accused. We had to call on France because it was not possible to organize a coup from within the country due to the existence of Bokassa's personal intelligence service, on which he spent 15 million CFA francs (Fr 300,000) weekly. [passage omitted]

Jean-Bedel Bokasa rejected all the accusations, calling former President Dacko a liar.

The deaths of the asphyxiated children in the Ngaragba prison cells were a national accident. I have never taken part in the massacre of children. I even asked my prime minister, Henri Maidou, to empty the prison but he refused, the former emperor stated.

Bokassa also said that David Dacko and Henri Maigou must share responsibility for the charges against him. [passage omitted]

CHAD

AFP: FANT Reportedly Downs Libyan Plane in Zouar

AB021541 Paris AFP in French 1503 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Text] Ndjamena, 2 Feb (AFP) — The Chadian Army this morning destroyed a Libyan combat helicopter in Zouar, the western gate to the Tibesti Mountains in northwestern Chad, reliable sources have announced in Ndjamena. Also, a Soviet-made Libyan armored vehicle was blown up by a mine this morning around Zouar, the same sources pointed out.

Few details could be obtained from these sources or from FANT headquarters in Ndjamena. The headquarters pointed out that the helicopter's 2-man crew — a major named Hafiz Djouma and an unidentified captain — were killed on the spot. However, the headquarters did not say what type of helicopter was involved, nor how it was shot down. In their bombing and continuing harassment of Chadian positions, the Libyans generally use MI-25's, the export version of the MI-24 Soviet fortress helicopter. The Chadian Army has downed two MI-25's in recent weeks: one was shot down at Fada, northeast Chad, and the other in Zouar.

Concerning the tank destroyed by a mine, FANT headquarters is confident that it is a Soviet-made T-55 whereas other sources believe it might be a Soviet-made BMP-1 armored troop carrier equipped with a 90-mm gun and an antitank rocket launcher.

The Libyan Air Force continued its air raids yesterday morning and this morning against Zouar, and for the first time in many weeks it also attacked Wour, a small locality a little further northwest, FANT headquarters indicated.

Oueddei Speaks on Fighting, Libyan Role
LD012336 Paris International Service in French 2030 GMT 1 Feb 87

[Text] It has been almost 2 months since Goukouni Oueddei spoke in public, and even the news conference the GUNT leader held in Tripoli did not provide much information about his situation. Today Goukouni Oueddei, who had been in a hospital in the Libyan capital, spoke on Paris radio. He appealed to all the factions involved in Chad to lay down their arms.

[Begin recording][Oueddei] For the time being, I am free to make contacts; I have freedom of movement; I can contact and talk with whomever I want.

[Correspondent Dore] You are no longer under house arrest?

[Oueddei] No, for the time being.

[Dore] How would you describe your current relations with the Libyans?

[Oueddei] (?No), you know the Libyans are friends who have often contributed to the Chadian revolution, since the birth of the (?Al-Fatih) Revolution until the (?date) when there was an incident between us and the Libyan Arab Jamahariyah. And now we are in the process of trying to put things in order. I insist on all the parties in conflict, (? I demand) that they lay down their arms to prepare for a dialogue.

[Dore] And what do you think you will be able to do to accomplish this? Can you, for example, leave Libya and perhaps make contact with the envoys of President Habre?

[Oueddei] Yes, I can, at any time, at an (?opportune) moment, leave Libya and try to contact the envoys of Habre and others to try to bring our ideas closer together so peace can return to the country.

[Dore] Do you really think, taking the situation on the ground into account, that Libya is disposed to withdrawing all its troops, for example from Chad, to hold discussions?

[Oueddei] (?No) I cannot answer for them.

[Dore] Do you have any Libyan guarantees to enable you to make such proposals?

[Oueddei] No, I cannot say that to you; I have not talked with them about this, but [words indistinct] everything I (?can in order to defend their wishes).

[Dore] Can one interpret your statement as a message, for instance, to your combatants telling them to cease combat for now?

[Oueddei] No, no, no, no! I address it to all those who carry arms, and not just to my combatants.

[Dore] That is to say, to the Chadians as well as to the Libyans.

[Oueddei] You have it. [end recording]

AFP: Goukouni Libyan 'Diversion'
AB021504 Paris AFP in French 1302 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Excerpts] Ndjamena, 2 Feb (AFP) — The Chadian Government expressed the belief today that the leader of the Libyan revolution, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, was attempting to create a diversion by allowing former Chadian President Goukouni Oueddei, whom he is holding hostage, to speak. [passage omitted]

Interviewed by AFP, Moumine Togoi Hamidi, Chadian secretary of state in charge of information and orientation, stated that Col al-Qadhdhafi has become embroiled in Chad both militarily and diplomatically and that Goukouni Oueddei's statements fall within the framework of the campaign of diversion which, according to him, the Libyan leader is conducting. Al-Qadhdhafi wants to buy time by making people believe the issue is that of a conflict between Chadians and not a Libyan-Chadian war, he added.

Moumine Togoi Hamidi expressed the belief that these statements by the former Chadian president were a way of letting people know he is in good health. Goukouni is a hostage and he knows it. Because he is a courageous man, he tried to say what he could, but by so doing, he is playing into Al-Qadhdhafi's hands, the secretary of state added. [passage omitted]

Former GUNT Vice President To Return to Ndjamena
LD030956 Paris International Service in French 0900 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Text] Chad — Colonel Abdelkader Kamougue, former vice president of Goukouni Oueddei's GUNT, announced yesterday in Libreville that he has decided to suspend his opposition to President Hissein Habre's regime, and to return to Ndjamena. Col Kamougue is expected to arrive in the Chadian capital Thursday, accompanied by several Popular Republican Movement [MRP] militants and by Gabonese Foreign Minister Martin Bongo.

BURKINA FASO

Sankara Returns From ICO Summit, Comments

AB302118 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 29 Jan 87

[Text] Returning home from Kuwait where he attended the Fifth ICO Summit, the president arrived in Ouagadougou this afternoon. Captain Thomas Sankara was welcomed by the minister of state at the Presidency, Captain Blaise Compaore, and members of the revolutionary government and the diplomatic corps. The press then asked Sankara to draw conclusions on Burkina Faso's participation in the summit.

[Begin recording] [Sankara] We went to the ICO summit because Burkina Faso has a large Muslim community, and more importantly, because we were invited and we could not decline the invitation.

From the discussions we had and from what we could see and hear, the Muslim world, mainly the Arabs, seems to have found a framework in which, through religion, some issues connected with various disputes in the Arab and Muslim family can be discussed. If a consensus is found on that point, I mean religion, there is a lot to gain from the fact that opportunities emerge for solutions to other problems. You are aware of the Iraq-Iran war, you are aware of the issue of whether or not Egypt's presence within the Arab world should be accepted. All these matters were discussed, and of course, we were able to [words indistinct] that was our impression before we left that discussions would not focus on strictly religious issues, and that was what happened; the discussions transcended the purely religious framework, and raised temporal matters, because I think that the Muslim world cannot only be defined in terms of Muslim states. There are Muslims all over the world, and all states cannot be asked to become members of the ICO. Therefore, the issues we discussed were mainly political. We do not see any other way to deal with these matters, and nevertheless it was fortunate that meetings were organized and we were able to meet one another. We accordingly conclude that the meeting was positive as far as exchange of views was concerned.

[Reporter] With regard to the various conflicts discussed, was the ICO able to outline any solutions?

[Sankara] No, I do not think one can talk of outlining solutions to such old and deep-rooted disputes with 48 hours of speeches, appeals, resolutions, and supplications. However, we can welcome the fact that unexpected meetings took place. People who elsewhere are at odds were seen embracing each other, well, that means a lot; and if the Kuwait summit enabled them to talk, that can be considered a step toward peace, because when two opponents agree to sit down and talk, the peace is already in hand, the rest is a question of procedure.

[Reporter] Was Burkina Faso's participation in the summit positive or beneficial to the Burkinabe people?

[Sankara] We would not have undertaken that trip if the Burkinabe people had no interest in it and, in any case, we went with that spirit and were anxious to raise our country's issues given the importance that our country attaches to such a conference. We are awaiting the results to see whether our statements were understood, our message well received. I am not in a position to say whether our participation was positive or not, since I was one of the participants, but later some other people could give their opinions on that. [end recording]

MALI

Traore Returns, Comments on ICO Summit

AB311350 Bamako Domestic Service in French 2015 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Text] General Moussa Traore, secretary general of the Democratic Union of Malian People [UDPM] and president of the Republic, returned home this afternoon from Kuwait where he attended the Fifth ICO Summit, which took place 26 to 28 January.

The president led a delegation including Sekou Minandiou Traore, secretary of the external relations department of the Central Executive Bureau (BEC); Modibo Keita, minister for foreign affairs and international cooperation; Dr N'golo Traore, permanent under secretary at the presidency; Tidjani Guisse, diplomatic adviser to the president; Youssouf Djire, Malian ambassador to Kuwait; and Sekou Soumano, Malian ambassador to Saudi Arabia.

On his way home, the president stopped over in Ndjamena where he was warmly welcomed by Chadian authorities led by Minister of State Djinjingar Bono, acting president in the absence of President Hissein Habre who is still in Kuwait.

A few hours earlier, President Moussa Traore and his delegation made a stopover in Jeddah and from there to Mecca where they made a minor pilgrimage.

On his return to Bamako, the president said that the Fifth ICO Summit was one of solidarity. Listen to President Moussa Traore speaking to our special correspondent Baba Djabate:

[Begin recording] [Traore] I am just back from Kuwait where I participated in the Fifth ICO Summit. This summit adopted very important resolutions at the political, economic, social, and cultural levels. One of the principles of this organization is the promotion, strengthening, and development of solidarity among all the member-states.

At the political level, no one is ignorant of the fact that the major preoccupations of the member-states is the Iraq-Iran war, which has been going on for more than 6 years. After hearing the report of the Islamic peace committee, the conference called on the two parties to work for a reconciliation for peace and security in the region. The summit also charged all member-states to work in concert for peace and the return of Iran to the ICO.

After examining the Iraq-Iran issue, the summit also tackled an equally burning issue, that of Palestine and the Middle East. As you know, for a solution to be found to the Middle East issue, the

conference adopted two major resolutions in addition to the OAU, which asked all member-states to come together to adopt one stand on the Palestinian and Middle East issues.

Concerning (?Iran) and Syria, the summit condemned the state of Israel for its active participation in the dismantling of that state, which is a member of the organization.

Another issue of concern to the conference was that of Afghanistan. Significant developments have taken place within the past few months in Afghanistan.

The conference expressed support for the struggle of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia and hailed the decision made at the Harare Nonaligned Movement summit that a solidarity fund for Frontline States be created, and condemned the apartheid system. The conference also called on its members to give concrete support to these people who are fighting for freedom.

The summit tackled the border dispute between Chad and Libya. And since the OAU had already adopted it as one of its agenda items, the ICO also adopted it and called on the OAU to speed up the peace process in (?both states), and said the ICO secretary general should contact the OAU secretary general to monitor developments of this issue.

Another issue which we discussed at the political level was the economic crisis in Africa. In 1985 the OAU drew up a plan of action for the economic recovery of Africa. This issue was discussed at the political level during the summit, and the summit called on all states to help redress Africa's economy [words indistinct] to enable Africa to engage in a rapid recovery of its economy.

The problem of the countries of the Sahel was also raised, and already the ICO is actively working to help these countries. Thus the organization has allocated more than $200 million, and contributions continue. We think in the near future the fund which was created [words indistinct] priority was given to agricultural development.

Our concern is to strengthen economic cooperation between the member-states of the organization. In this regard, a scheme has been devised to strengthen this cooperation and the Permanent Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation and the Permanent Committee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation were asked to study programs and submit proposals to encourage rapid development in the cooperation between members. To demonstrate this cooperation policy, the conference has asked the Islamic Development Bank to create a special fund to finance foreign trade among member-states. These are the major decisions made at the political and economic levels.

On cultural and social levels, we were told Islamic universities have been constructed in Niger, Pakistan, and Malaysia. Other projects were also implemented, notably, the transformation of the Research and Documentation Center of [Name indistinct] into a Regional Institute of Islamic Studies and Research. These are the most important measures adopted during the ICO summit. They show that the solidarity existing between ICO member-states once more prevailed throughout our deliberations.

[Reporter] Mr President, outside the summit you held many talks with several other heads of state and sovereigns. What conclusion can you draw from these discussions on the political and economic levels?

[Traore] Indeed, my trip to Kuwait had two goals. First, I went there to attend the ICO summit and second, I intended to meet with prospective partners of the Senegal River Development Organization [OMVS]. Mali is the current chairman of this organization and we had appointments with some sovereigns of the region during this summit. We therefore, along with President Abdou Diouf of Senegal and Maaouiya Sid Ahmed Ould Taya of Mauritania, met the king of Saudi Arabia and the amirs of Kuwait and Abu Dhabi, who expressed their total solidarity with the priority sectors of the OMVS. They are even willing to finance other projects.

Following this meeting, which centered on projects to be initiated by the OMVS, I spoke with other presidents and sovereigns such as President Chadli Bendjedid of Algeria, Mubarak of Egypt, and the president of the Islamic Development Bank with whom I discussed the strengthening and development of relations between our country and Algeria, Egypt, and the Islamic Development Bank. Looking back, I can say that I am very much satisfied with my trip to Kuwait. I would like to take this opportunity to thank the amir of Kuwait and the political authorities of that country for the friendly invitation extended to Mali to attend this conference, for their warm welcome, and for the genuine Islamic hospitality that was accorded my delegation. [end recording]

NIGERIA

Akinyemi Urges Removal of Foreign Forces in Chad

AB021754 Dakar PANA in English 1734 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Text] Lagos, 2 Feb. (NAN/PANA) — Nigeria's minister of external affairs, Prof. Bolaji Akinyemi, has said that the Nigerian Government will use any means at its disposal except force to get foreign troops in Chad removed.

The *"New Nigerian"* newspaper quoted the minister as telling newsmen in Nigeria's northern town of Kaduna at the week-end that the intervention [words indistinct] (?situation) instead of improving it.

He said that Nigeria saw the presence of French forces and as [as received] American technicians in Chad as a threat to peace and would continue to oppose their presence as well as that of any other country until they withdraw.

The paper further quoted the minister as saying that it was wrong for anyone to pass judgment on how anybody got to power in Chad or in any other African country, adding that the Nigerian Government recognised Mr. Hissein Habre as the head of the Chadian Government.

Prof. Akinyemi said that part of Nigeria's effort to end the 20-year-old war in Chad was to host another reconciliation conference of all the parties concerned in the dispute. Nigeria had earlier hosted three reconciliation conferences in Kaduna and Lagos but none of them produced a lasting solution to the crises.

SENEGAL

Diouf Says Dakar To Host Next ICO Summit

AB301259 Dakar Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Text] The Kuwait ICO summit was a great success, President Diouf, who returned to Dakar last night, commented. He expressed total satisfaction with the reception and the organization of the summit. Then he announced that Dakar was chosen to host the next summit. President Diouf said this was a mark of honor that gives us great responsibilities.

[Begin recording] [Diouf] In fact, the summit was very successful because of its perfect organization, exceptional reception, and the generous hospitality of the Kuwaiti people under the leadership of his highness the amir, who is now president of the ICO.

I must pay particular tribute to the Kuwaiti amir because, to a great extent, we owe the success of this summit to him. I have spoken of the organization, the welcome, and the hospitality. But we must also mention his masterful and remarkable opening speech. This profound, eloquent, rich, and well inspired speech tackled every issue. It really inspired us and [words indistinct]. This enabled us to complete in 2 days all the work we have done.

The summit was christened as the summit of Islamic solidarity — an active and concrete solidarity to be built with our multilateral cooperation in the political, cultural, and economic fields as well as in the areas of information, science, and technology. When you read the resolutions published at the end of the summit, you realize they call for a really active and concrete solidarity.

You have spoken of the resolutions and my comments on them. Well, there is the usual problem of implementation. It is not sufficient to adopt resolutions; they must be implemented. These resolutions must be implemented in pursuance of our goal — to strengthen Islamic solidarity, enhance justice and true relations. In our world, the ICO can make a positive contribution toward an era of peace, prosperity, and security.

I think we can trust our new president, the amir of Kuwait, who presided over our deliberations in a remarkable way. I know him personally and I know how successful he is in running the affairs of his country. I am sure he will be a well inspired president of our organization. He will bring dynamism and efficiency to the organization. Under his guidance and with support from the ICO general secretariat, we will finally implement our resolutions. But I think this task is not incumbent on him alone. Every member-state must have faith in them and work accordingly toward the implementation of the resolutions. [passage indistinct] Our country was greatly honored [words indistinct] by being unanimously chosen to host the Sixth ICO Summit in 1990. I believe every Senegalese is aware of this honor and trust. I also think they can measure the weight of our responsibility. I hope I will enjoy support and assistance from all quarters so Senegal will successfully meet this challenge. In the upcoming years, we must prepare for this summit at all levels. Such preparations must be perfect so that thanks to God the conference will be a success. Thanks to God too, the ICO will achieve great progress in its evolution under Senegal's chairmanship as of 1990. I thank you.

[Reporter] Thank you, Mr President. [end recording]

SIERRA LEONE

AFP: President Momoh Orders Universities Closed

AB291750 Paris AFP in French 2043 GMT 28 Jan 87

[Text] Freetown, 28 Jan (AFP) — Sierra Leone's two universities and the national teacher training institute were closed down Wednesday following a boycott of classes started by students 3 weeks ago. The students are protesting against food subsidies they consider insufficient in view of price increases.

A presidential decree announcing the closure of the universities and the national teacher training institute ordered the students to leave their campuses and accused them of engaging in violent activities in two parts of the country since Monday. During an incident in the city of Bo (southern part of country) students destroyed government buildings and burned offices.

A spokesman of the Ministry of Education said all government scholarships had been canceled and that students would have to reapply after the universities reopened.

The presidential decree was issued after a 5-hour meeting between university authorities and the government which was chaired by President Joseph Momoh.

Armed guards have been posted at strategic points to prevent any new outbreak of violence.

Momoh Condemns Riots

AB311244 Paris AFP in English 1126 GMT 31 Jan 87

[By Rod Mac Johnson]

[Text] Freetown, Jan 31 (AFP) — Sierra Leone President Joseph Momoh spoke out strongly on Friday against students and schoolchildren who rioted in several parts of the country over the past week, looting offices of the ruling All People's Congress party (APC) in at least two towns.

General Momoh, describing the riots as "callous and indisciplined," told a local APC meeting in the town of Maburaka that all students and pupils involved in the riots would be prosecuted.

The disturbances, which began two weeks ago with protests over an increase in the price of canteen meals, worsened on Wednesday when the authorities closed down three colleges.

Gen. Momoh, who had not previously spoken on the riots, said that students had incited schoolchildren to join in the disturbances in the south-central towns of Bo and Kenema on Thursday.

Young people also rioted and damaged property in the capital Freetown on Thursday after police and a special security force unit stormed their campuses and schools.

There were no reports of casualties, but confirmed reports said that several students were arrested and were still being held on Friday.

President Momoh said students in Bo had set fire to and completely destroyed the regional APC office and other buildings including the offices of a West German-funded aid organization and a Chinese-operated farm.

Earlier reports said 15 schoolchildren were arrested by police and Army forces in the town.

In Kenema, the rioters also destroyed the APC office as well as a secondary school for Lebanese residents as well as private houses of Lebanese traders.

In central Freetown there was widespread looting, and banks, shops and most other businesses closed around midday as traffic along major roads came to a standstill. However the capital was calm on Friday, with armed police patrolling the streets.

The demonstrations followed a government order Wednesday closing Fourah Bay College, Njala University and Milton Margai Teachers College, and banning all student activities.

The protest, launched two weeks ago, centers on student demands for an increase in food allowances from about 30 U.S. cents per day to over 50 cents a day.

The wave of student protest is the fourth of its type in this impoverished West African state in the past two years.

In March 1985, university unrest broke out which was described by officials here as the worst in the country's history.

Observers in Freetown say the protests are another sign of the severe economic difficultics facing Sierra Leone.

Inheriting a devastated economy when he came to power last May following the resignation of veteran leader Siaka Stevens, Gen. Momoh instituted a series of economic austerity measures and signed an agreement with the International Monetary Fund. Since then prices of food and essential commodities have risen sharply.

Freetown Residents Rush To Change Bank Notes
AB302020 London BBC World Service in English
1709 GMT 30 Jan 87

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] President Momoh of Sierra Leone has a lot on his plate at the moment. He has been having to cope with students' strikes and demonstrations. Now there has been a stampede of thousands of people in Freetown trying to get rid of their high denomination 20 leone bank notes, and apparently it is all because of something President Momoh himself said. From Freetown, Kaleu Kamara cabled this report.

[Begin Kamara recording] Acting on a warning by President Momoh 2 weeks ago about the flight of 20 leone notes to neighboring countries and the possibility of an overnight change, rumormongers lured thousands of people to the banks in the western area today to surrender their notes. Such was the chaos and confusion as people rejected Sierra Leone's highest denomination note that the central bank of Sierra Leone was forced to post notices reassuring the public that the 20 leone note is still legal tender.

Unfortunately the note has been widely counterfeited. The currency scare seems to compound President Momoh's problems with the security situation, which has been improving after student demonstrations earlier this week. A police spokesman described the sitaution in the four areas affected as calm and well under control, but the spokesman admitted that one person was shot dead at Kenema and that a member of the party militia, the special security division, was admitted to the hospital in a serious condition after he was attacked by stone-throwing schoolboys in Freetown yesterday.

The offices of the ruling All People's Congress party [APC] and public buildings in Kenema were sacked but details of the damage in Bo were not readily available. It is known that the police station at (Toyama) near Bo was attacked. According to a reliable police source, between 30 and 40 people arrested in Kenema were due to appear in court this morning while a joint operation between police and the special security division kept a tight lid on the situation at the three campuses at Milton Margai, Njala, and Fourah Bay College. Here in Freetown 36 youngsters appeared in court this morning charged with riotous conduct after cars and traffic lights were damaged.

Meanwhile, the air is thick with rumors that the three colleges could be closed down for up to 2 years, but this has been discounted by observers who see the colleges getting back to business before Sierra Leone's 200th anniversary celebrations in late April. [end recording]

TOGO

Cabinet Announces Reopening of Border With Ghana

AB021259 Lome Domestic Service in French
1230 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Text] The Council of Ministers met this morning at the Presidential Palace under the chairmanship of General Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding chairman of the RPT and president of the Republic. During the meeting the Council examined the situation that prevailed in our country after the terrorist aggression of 23 September 1986. The Council noted with satisfaction that since the border with Ghana was closed, Togolese live in total peace and security.

The Council noted that thanks to this climate of peace and security, the 13th conference of heads of state and government of France and Africa, which had a record rate of participation at all levels, was held under very good conditions and was a great success. The same goes for other important events that since took place. These include the fourth statutory congress of the RPT and the presidential elections, which took place in calm and security throughout the country, and the activities marking the 20th anniversary of our national liberation, which, in the opinion of everybody, was a great success.

Because of this regained atmosphere of peace and security, the Council has decided to open the land, air, and sea borders between Togo and Ghana beginning today, 2 February 1987.

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Addresses Vigilance Meeting

MB011629 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 1 Feb 87

[Speech by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos at the opening session of the first national conference of the People's Vigilance Brigades, BPV, in Luanda on 1 February — recorded]

[Excerpts] Comrade members of the Central Committee, comrade members of the government, comrades delegates to the first BPV national conference, invited guests, comrades and compatriots: It was with great pleasure that I accepted the invitation to preside over this ceremony which marks the beginning of the proceedings of the first BPV national conference. This conference, aimed at examining and assessing work carried out during the 3 years of those organization's existence, will enable us to draw up new objectives so as to allow the BPV to make a qualitative step forward in both organization and implementation of its tasks. The creation of BPV is a result of an old aspiration and corresponds to the needs of our revolutionary process. To organize the people in order to enable them to voluntarily carry out tasks that would increasingly and more consciously ensure the defense of our already-won revolutionary gains. The building of socialism is part of our efforts to defend the revolution more effectively against our enemies. [passage omitted on need to strengthen the role of vigilance brigades in defending revolution; need to reorganize vigilance brigades to involve more people; need to increase links between vigilance brigades and government organs, between vigilance brigades and defense and security organs, and between vigilance brigades and the party; need to correctly select vigilance brigade leaders]

Dear Comrades, in fact, the role that the BPV can play by observing vigilance is important in the strategy to annihilate puppet groups which must be increasingly isolated from the people and denounced in their movements and intentions so that they are always insecure. This active popular participation in the fight against puppet gangsters shoudl also include people's integration into the BPV. Hence, there is a need to broaden and improve rural BPV structures, a task on which we must as of now concentrate our efforts and attention. This participation will be increasingly useful with better and improving participation of and coordination with the armed forces and organs of security and internal order.

The war imposed on us demands a coordination of efforts and full utilization of everyone's skills in the task of defense. It also demands, above all, the unity of our people regardless of ethnicity, region, or race. Accordingly, the BPV can and must equally play a relevant role in strengthening and consolidating our national unity.

Comrades, invited guests, this first BPV conference is being held at a time of great international tension, a time when imperialism tries at all costs to prevent the full emancipation of peoples and countries of Africa, Asia, and Latin America, people fighting oppression and exploitation. Only a policy of unity, coupled with the common action of all peoples who wish to preserve peace, can defeat reactionary forces which persist in refusing to accept social, political, and economic changes objectively occurring in different countries worldwide.

The Government of the People's Republic of Angola is trying, through coherent action developed at various levels, to defend its legitimate interests and contribute to the emergence of a climate of peace and understanding in this southern region so that its peoples may truly follow the path to progress and happiness.

There is no longer any doubt that the principal factor disturbing peace in southern Africa is the racist South African regime. This regime's abominable and criminal nature has been sufficiently exposed, and the international community has already taken important measures to isolate and thus speed the end of the outdated system of apartheid. It is therefore necessary to move from condemnation to concrete isolation of the regime by coherently implementing all the resolutions and recommendations of the international community on this issue. In the face of the Pretoria regime's intransigence over pursuing solutions to this disturbing issue, it is imperative that worldwide mandatory economic sanctions decreed by the United Nations should be applied against it. Accordingly, southern African countries which, for historical and geographical reasons, maintain certain economic links with South Africa are combining efforts to reduce their dependence on that country, particularly in export trade of their export products, thus [words indistinct] contribution to the cause of liberation and peace for the peoples of our region. Joint efforts are being developed to fully rehabilitate all railroads and port facilities in order to find alternatives to the use of South African facilities.

Within this framework, the rehabilitation of the Benguela railroad is of great importance. Its operation would contribute to the solution of serious transportation problems facing this region. It is because of its strategic economic importance that the Benguela railroad has been one of the main targets of racist South Africans and their puppets in military destabilization mounted against our country. Such actions should be understood in their true dimension and magnitude inasmuch as they cause damage not only to the People's Republic of Angola but also to (?other countries) of our continent's southern region, particularly neighboring countries.

The People's Republic of Angola has on various occasions expressed its readiness to examine, in conjunction with all interested countries, be they African or other (?continents), mechanisms of mutually advantageous cooperation to urgently rehabilitate the Benguela railroad. We have received information indicating that certain U.S. social entities would be willing to support the relaunching of the Benguela railroad. This information was not received by our government without some amazement since the explicit support granted by the U.S. Administration to racist South Africans and UNITA puppets is widely known [words indistinct] continued acts of sabotage against the (?railroad) [words indistinct]. The contradiction between these two positions is evident. However, if there is any positive change, the Government of the People's Republic of Angola will not fail to examine such ideas or proposals as long as they do not drive its national sovereignty to the framework of the already existing economic relations at business level [sentence as

heard]. I believe that our people and the BPV will understand this policy of our government.

Comrades, dear delegates, I will stop here, and, in conclusion, I will not fail to express the conviction that the results of this conference will contribute to the future development of BPV work. Thus, it is my hope that every delegate will make his best contribution during the proceedings. On the eve of the marking of another anniversary of the glorious 4 February, the date of the launching of our armed struggle, I also hope that this conference will be yet another way of paying homage to all those who had the courage and honor to pursue an act of such heroic transcendent importance in the achievement of our independence. I wish all delegates very good work and a successful conference. The struggle continues! Victory is certain! [applause]

SOUTH AFRICA

Pik Botha Outlines Reasons for White NP Support

MB031138 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1100 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Text] Foreign Minister Pik Botha has just addressed a press conference in Cape Town. Apart from spelling out the government's policies on the ANC and sanctions, Mr Botha has also told reporters three reasons why he thinks white voters should support the Nats:

[Begin Botha recording] Our (?recent reform program is) to continue on the basis that we will want to share power but with full protection of minority rights. Let me coin a phrase if you want to: participation without domination. Equally important, no interference from outside. We are not going to be told how to govern ourselves or resolve our problems. Third, equally important, stability and peace, absolutely essential for economic development and for resolving our political problems. [end recording]

Reform Implementation General Election Issue

MB030521 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] At first glance there has probably never been a more fluid election situation, apparently reflecting unprecedented centrifugal forces created by the diversity of issues and opinions, than now in white South African politics. The latest manifestation is the intense media speculation about independent candidates. The fluidity obviously exists, based on a confusing accumulation of election issues and messages. But so does a certain simplicity about what the May election must decide.

In one way or another, virtually everything that is now being argued about arises from differing attitudes to refrom. On one side of the white political spectrum it is argued that there has been little or no meaningful reform. The other believes there has been too much, too fast or is concerned about where it may lead. The governing party states that it is committed to orderly and peaceful reform towards power sharing in matters of common concern on the basis of avoiding domination and protecting minority groups. There are very different schools of thought and within them many more differences of emphasis, on reform, even to the extent of flatly contradicting one another on the factual question of whether there is reform taking place or not.

Yet, through it all, there is an underlying consensus. All participants in the 1987 white elections believe that, one way or another, the existing order in South Africa does not reflect their values or accommodate the needs of the people. However much they may disagree on what should be done, all believe that changes are essential.

If there is one overriding theme in the election campaign it is that of reform. Even other issues on which heated debates will be held — issues like security, foreign intervention, and sanctions — stem directly or indirectly from differing perceptions of reform in different sectors of both the white and the black communities and overseas.

When all is said and done this is going to be, as no election before it has been, an election about the how and where of constitutional and socioeconomic change in South Africa Whether change is necessary has been settled. What concerns the white electorate now are questions about implementation: What needs to be done to avoid the collisions to which a multicultural society is prone, to advance economically to the benefit of all, and to build a stable dispensation in which individual freedom and group rights are properly secured.

CP Leader Treurnicht Examines Pact With HNP

MB282107 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1830 GMT 28 Jan 87

[Interview with CP leader Andries Treurnicht by Freek Robinson on the "Network" program, presented by Kolie van Koller — live]]

[Text] [Van Koller] Among right-wing political circles attempts are still being made to bring about greater unanimity with an eye on the general election later this year. During the past week the CP held its unity congress in Pretoria, but the HNP leadership failed to attend. Our political correspondent Freek Robinson discusses this matter with the leader of the CP, Dr Andries Treurnicht.

[Robinson] Good evening, Dr Treurnicht, and welcome to Network this evening. Dr Treurnicht, could we first clarify the exact position of the CP and the HNP regarding cooperation. Last Saturday you decided there has to be unity, but so fare the HNP is still insisting on cooperation rather than unity. Does that mean there will be absolutely no cooperation or some kind of agreement between the two parties before the election?

[Treurnicht] We gave our position, and I believe it is a very positive one. We weighed the possibility of cooperation and unity with one another. We have done this over a long period, and as early as 1985 we made offers of unity. We followed this up with a general congress. This congress decided that we should send an invitation of unity to the HNP. We followed this up with cor-

respondence, and we invited them to a unity congress. Unfortunately, they rejected that. We believe unity is the best and most effective form of cooperation.

[Robinson] Yes, but I believe time is of the essence here, doctor, because Mr Jaap Marais made it very clear that, in principle, he is not opposed to it; but he wondered whether this should take place now, so shortly before the election. So, the question then is: Who will lead that party; what would that party's name be; what would be its structure?

[Treurnicht] That is just the point. We have been saying for a very long time that time is running out for effective action in an election. That is why we have been saying all along that we should discuss unity; but that was turned down. In other words, we placed the ball in HNP's court, and said: Let us become one: it is the most effective. At our conference on 24 January, we agreed that unity is the recipe. Things are moving, and we invite all who want to go along with us to join us.

[Robinson] But it seems to me that time has already run out. If Mr Jaap Marais has stated his position, and he is not prepared to deviate from it; and you have your position, then it seems, as far as the CP is concerned, there is no way forward.

[Treurnicht] That would seem to be so, because the HNP leadership has made its position clear. But we have confirmation that many members, not only of the HNP but also of the NP, and also, of course, members of the CP, agree that this matter is of the utmost importance. We cannot play with time at this stage. It is a game, we know that, a political game. But we say: You cannot wait to first build up two parties to full strength alongside each other, and only then begin to consider unity. It is rather foolish to believe that a party has to assist another party to build up strength, so that party can then be in a position to negotiate with you from a position of strength. That is what Mr Marais said after Sasolburg. We find that unacceptable, both for cooperation and unity.

[Robinson] But Mr Jaap Marais, says it is foolish to think that one can merge two parties such a short while before an election.

[Treurnicht] That is our point, too. We say Mr Marais has had enough time. When the CP said, in 1985, that we should instruct our chief secretaries to examine the possibilities and problems of unity, that they should do the spade work, and come up with recommendations, Mr Marais would not hear of it. He said: No, people would get to know about it, and then they would start asking how far we have gone.

[Robinson] It seems we are getting stuck in the past now, doctor. But as I said just now, time has apparently run out now, and one can accept that the two parties will not reach an agreement. Or are there still going to be further discussions?

[Treurnicht] We regret that our invitation for unity failed. We believed that a person who, even at this stage, still believes he has to stipulate details of seats and such should reconsider the whole matter, and that we form a unified front. [sentence as heard] We still believe that is possible. But there is very little time left. Mr P.W. Botha has not yet said when he is going to hold the election. He has not said when. Our stand is that there is room for discussion on the question of unity.

[Robinson] A moment ago you said certain HNP members agree with your stand. You also said that at the conference on Saturday at the Skilpa [Tortoise] hall there were many HNP supporters. Yet Mr Jaap Marais uses that very fact as a means of accusing you of hostility, because you have gove over his head to reach his supporters, while he is still the leader. What do you say about that accusation of hostility?

[Treurnicht] My answer is, you cannot label a friendly gesture of unity as hostile. But his approach is that he first wants to build his party to match the CP; and then he wants to negotiate with the power we have given him, against the CP. That is not a friendly gesture.

[Robinson] If you are being friendly as regards unity, does that mean the CP will swallow up the HNP; or does it mean joint decisions will be made on party leadership and the like?

[Treurnicht] All that was included in the discussions we held, both formal and informal. All that would be included in the discussions aimed at unity, merging — the question of what our policy should be, what the leadership would be, what we would do about administration. But all these are things which were brought up more than a year ago. We wanted to talk about these things. We began discussions about policy. As you know, the main problem was policy. So we said: Fine, let us speak about policy. We discussed the language issue. We said: But you are out of step with all the leaders of the NP. You quote Dr Verwoerd, but Dr Verwoerd favored the two official languages. We spoke about the Indian question, which was an obstruction. We said: But you have to allow people to live in the country. They are already here, and you are at odds with the NP position of so many years, particularly since Dr Verwoerd, and now you expect these people to be repatriated. On that matter we reached a considerable degree of understanding, because we said we accept that these people are here, they form a separate community, they have their residential areas. We support that; that they should not only be recognized as a community, but that they should be given their own political structures, including self-government. If self-government does not satisfy them, then we say the road to even greater independence should be left open to them, in principle, under certain conditions.

[Robinson] Right, doctor, I think we can return to the matter of policy later. But I would like a final answer to this. If the HNP holds on to its position against unity, does that mean there will be no agreement and that you will go into the election alone?

[Treurnicht] The HNP itself, has already expressed itself in favor of unity. We say it is impractical to build up two parties alongside each other first, and only then go on to unity. We believe...

[Robinson, interrupting] So it seems there is a stalemate, and it will stay that way?

[Treurnicht] That is the question. That is the question. But we made a very definite offer and that offer remains. We can talk, but on the basis of unity. But we believe it is impractical to build

up two parties alongside each other, and only then start negotiating on unity.

[Robinson] Very well. Let us talk about policy for a little while. Let me ask you this question, doctor. I accept that, as an opposition party, you would like to get into power as government, that you would like to become the government. You have already said so yourself at meetings. Just tell me, how are you going to manage it, in the tricameral parliament, if you become the government under the present constitution, how will you manage to prohibit coloreds and Indians from serving on your cabinet, and how would you dismantle this parliament with the cooperation of Indians and coloreds and give them separate homelands?

[Treurnicht] Our approach is that where land is concerned, a foundation already exists and where...

[Robinson, interrupting] I have asked a specific question on the constitution. The tricameral constitution stipulates that coloreds and Indians must be members of the government and that no amendments in this parliament can be effected without the approval of the coloreds and Indians.

[Treurnicht] Good, but from my standpoint, there is already a basis for making such a move. There is provision for land and there also certain existing structures, such as the House of Representatives and the House of Delegates which can be used as a point of departure. We are not...

[Robinson, interrupting] Their own parliament?

[Treurnicht] We will not do away with those things but we say they are the basis on which to build towards greater independence. Instead of one oppressing these people — they are minority groups — you give them full status as full parliaments.

[Robinson] Have you already discussed the matter with them, with the coloreds and indians?

[Treurnicht] We haven't negotiated directly with the leaders of these parties. Our stand is known, but at the moment we are geared toward getting the support of white voters for the Conservative Party. And we have a pretty strong impression that there is a reasonably increasing number of people who support our ideas.

[Robinson] But one would at the same time expect that you won't get your plans carried out without the cooperation or at least the partial support of Indians and Coloreds.

[Treurnicht] It would of course make it much easier, if one gets the cooperation of two groups who see a future for South Africa in our idea rather than in the tricameral system which has already apparently failed. It has already failed due to various reasons, one, of which is that you have brought in two groups and the overwhelming majority of blacks are left outside the dilemma is that when you bring them in, you will immediately have three minority groups in a unity dispensation where the numbers will be decisive. These are arguments which both the Indian and colored communities will have to consider they stand by this dispensation — to tell the truth, they don't stand by this dispensation. In other words we will have to sit around a table and we will present our proposals and I think our proposals are logical. They are just, reasonable, maybe difficult, but the difficulty in my view is bigger in the present dispensation.

[Robinson] In other words you are not against the principles of roundtable talks or discussions and negotiations with people of different color?

[Treurnicht] Not at all, not at all, but the basis is that each one should have his own power base, each one shoudl have his own decisionmaking capability, and each one's political structure should have a final authority where no other group can exercise power.

[Robinson] And on practical things? If we look at things as they are happening in politics today, people are talking of discriminatory measures and apartheid. What is your stand on that? If that same next to you around the table planning for a new future in South Africa — a black or a colored etc — leaves that building and still stays and resides in South Africa, what is his position?

[Treurnicht] The position is that, course we accept him as an inhabitant of South Africa, but South Africa is not a unitary state in that sense. Nor is South Africa an undivided geographical piece of land. According to our history, it has already been divided geographically, and I believe that was it was ingenious thing to do, and we believe it was a healthy idea. And actions were carried out on that principle, which led to coloreds now having their own political structures, right form local to the very highest level. But we say, when one gets to the highest level, and you want to apply power sharing, then you are in for problems, because power sharing leads to the loss of control. There is no way in which you can share effective power at that level, and still retain self-determination for the various communities.

[Robinson] You say you accept the other person as part of South Africa. One would then have to deduce that you do not want to cut up the country into different independent homelands, but rather that you would give the greatest amount of independence or self-determination, all within the existing system?

[Treurnicht] No. Present-day South Africa, at this stage, has already been subdivided, and the way we see it, one has to take this subdivision as foundtion, and build further towards the greatest possible independence for the various groups. Then, if you think of political power sharing, you still have a super structure, and the final decisions are made within that superstructure. And at that level, the question is: Who holds the final power? And then it comes down to numbers. Numbers. You know, that recipe works with consensus, but consensus, in the end, is veto, minority veto. It works with proportional representation. And then the situation becomes impossible. A minority within the total. Which is why we say, the greatest possible political sharing, but on the basis of each group having its own territory.

[Robinson] Thank you very much, Dr Treurnicht. Our time has unfortunately run out. But thanks for participating in the program.

[Treurnicht] Thank you.

Police Raid Union Offices in Johannesburg

MB021716 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1554 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 2 SAPA — About 50 plainclothes policemen raided the Commerical, Catering and Allied Workers Union [CCAWUSA] office on Saturday — one day after pay talks between the union and the OK Bazaars were adjourned.

On Friday, the OK tabled a final offer in an attempt to end the seven-week-old pay strike. Mediation was adjourned until February 13 to allow the union time to consult its members.

On Saturday, at 10:30 am plainclothes policemen raided CCAWUSA's Johannesburg office, a union spokesman said this morning. CCAWUSA's education officer, Mr Salim Vally, was detained by police for six hours and was questioned at John Vorster Square, he said.

OK group personnel manager, Mr Keith Hartshorne, said he could not comment on the raid because it was "outside of OK's responsibility and influence."

A spokesman for the police directorate in Pretoria said raids were regarded as routine police duty and refused to comment further.

WEEKLY MAIL Carries 'Apartheid Barometer'

MB310750 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 30 Jan-5 Feb 87 p 4

[Text] **Namibian War**

In the 20 years of the Namibian bush war the security forces shot and killed 10,260 "enemy forces" — mostly SWAPO guerrillas, according to the outgoing officer commanding the South West Africa Territory Force, Major-general George Meiring. He said that in the same period 1,379 civilians had been killed and 605 members of the security forces had died in action.

Meiring said that in 1986, 645 guerrillas were killed by security forces, while 115 civilians died and 32 security force members were killed. He added that last year there were 475 incidents of insurgence compared with 656 in 1985.

Wages and Incomes

According to the National Manpower Commission, the average monthly earnings of workers in all sectors of the economy in 1984 were as follows: African — R363; coloured — R494: Indian — R693 and white — R1,403.

According to these figures the average white income is therefore about four times the average African income. These figures do not include African incomes in the "independent homelands."

According to Market Research Africa the average monthly household income in 1985 was as follows: African — R352; coloured — R680; Indian — R1,109 and white — R1,958. According to these figures the average white household income in 1985 was about 5.6 times the average African household income.

Removal

According to government statistics a total of 22,936 African people were "resettled" from their homes in 1984. 11,455 were removed from the Cape, 126 from Natal, 7,398 from the Orange Free State and 3,957 from the Transvaal.

According to government statistics 832 coloured families, 175 Indian families and 87 white families were moved from their homes in terms of the Group Areas Act. Between 1966 and August 1984 the corresponding figures were 83,691 coloured families; 40,418 Indian families and 2,418 white families, according to the South African Institute of Race Relations (SAIRR) 1985 survey.

According to the SAIRR 2,530 Indian traders, 187 coloured traders and 54 white traders were moved from their business premises in terms of the Group Areas Act between 1966 and August 1984.

During 1984, 25,085 Africans were "repatriated" from the white designated areas to the "homelands" or neighbouring states in terms of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act of 1945 and the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act of 1972, according to the SAIRR.

The SAIRR said that during the 1985/86 financial year the Department of Co-operation and Development aimed to spend R4.7-m on the "repatriation" of African to the "homelands," compared with R4-m the previous year. It also budgeted R2.4-m for "residential control" and R125-m for the South African Development Trust for "settlement of population", according to the SAIRR.

Political Prisoners

According to Minister of Justice Kobie Coetsee, on February 11, 1985, there were 337 prisoners serving sentences in South Africa for crimes committed against the security of the state, of whom 314 were Africans, one was Indian, six were coloured and 16 were whites.

According to the SAIRR survey there were 22 people serving life sentences for political crimes at the end of 1985 of whom 19 were ANC members, 2 were PAC members and one was convicted for spying for the Soviet Union.

The following political prisoners were serving life sentences at the end of 1985: Jeff Masemola and John Nkosi (both PAC — jailed June 1963); Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu, Govan

Mbeki, Raymond Mhlaba, Ahmed Kathrada, Elias Motsoaledi and Andrew Mlangeni (all ANC — jailed June 1964), Wilton Mkwayi (ANC — jailed December 1964); Harry Gwala, Zakhele Mdlalose, Matthews Meyiwa, John Vusumuzi Nene and Anthony Xaba (all ANC - jailed July 1977); Johnson Lubisi, Naphtali Manana and Petrus Mashigo (all ANC — jailed November 1980); David Moise, Johannes Shabangu and Anthony Tsotsobe (ANC — jailed August 1981); and Dieter Gerhard (jailed December 1983 for spying for the Soviet Union).

Prisoner of Conscience

Tom Waspe, 34 Johannesburg Democratic Action Committee [JODAC] president, was detained under the Emergency Regulations on October 1 and is still being held.

After matriculating in 1970 at Marist Brothers' College in Observatory, where he was headboy, Waspe did his army service and then completed a BA degree at Wits University. As a student he first became politicallly active through his involvement in the church. He was head of the Catholic Society and later became national Catholic Federation of Students president and was active in the Young Christian Students. In 1977 he was detained under the security laws and spent nearly four months in solitiary confinement. After his release he worked for YCS as national co-ordinator until 1981. He has since been employed as a teacher in Soweto, as a senior tutor at Wits University and as a Catholic Church Worker. At the time of his latest detention he was employed by the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference's Justice and Reconciliation division.

Between 1981 and 1983 he served on various campaign committees such as the Anti-Republic Day Committee and the Wilson Rowntree Strike Support Committee.

Waspe was a founder member of Jodac and was elected its first general secretary. Since 1984 he has been Jodac president. He has served on the UDF Johannesburg area committee and the regional and national general councils. He is also a founder member of the End Conscription Campaign and has served on the ECC Johannesburg general body.

He was detained shortly after representing the SACBC and Jodac on a European tour. His wife, Aneene, was issued with an Emergency restriction order last year. They have also faced a series of attacks on their home and vehicles over the last three years.

Banned Books

There were no new banned books last week.

Information Bureau Issues Unrest Reports

Report on 1 Feb Incidents

MB021052 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1049 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Text] Pretoria, Feb 2, SAPA — Following is the Bureau for Information's daily unrest report:

"Unrest report 00h01 to 24h00 (1 February)

"About 20 black radicals set fire to a private home in Orlando-east (Soweto) yesterday. Two black men were slightly injured in the incident. Damage caused to the house was not serious. No arrests have yet been made.

"A group of black persons threw stones at a security force vehicle in New Brighton (Port Elizabeth) yesterday. A security force member was slightly injured in the incident and a black man was arrested.

"Several incidents of stone throwing at buses resulting in minimal damage, were reported in Soweto. No arrest have yet been made.

"Subsequent to the above report, it was ascertained that Special Constable L. Kondlo of Guguletu (corner of Danise and Marion road) was murdered at approximately 03H00 this morning. It is suspected that he was stoned before being doused with a flammable liquid and set alight. Thirteen black men have been detained for questioning."

End report

Report on 2 Feb Incidents

MB030800 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0757 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Text] Pretoria, Feb 3, SAPA — Following is the Bureau for Information's daily unrest report:

"Unrest report 00h01 to 24h00 (2 February)

"Unidentified radicals threw three handgrenades at a single quarters building in Magwalareng (Potgietersrus) early yesterday morning.

"A member of the Lebowa police force was slightly injured in the incident. The extent of the damage is yet unknown and no arrests have yet been made.

"Other unrest-related incidents reported during the abovementioned period comprised stone throwing. No injuries or arrests were reported. Damage was minimal."

End report

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

2 Feb Press Review

MB020654 [Editorial Report]

THE SUNDAY STAR: Qwelane Urges Protection

Jon Qwelane writes in his "Just Jon" column on page 12 of Johannesburg *The Sunday Star* in English on 1 February that: "I sometimes have a feeling of helplessness that this beautiful land is steadily but surely going to the dogs, all because of the misguided policies of an equally misguided bunch of people who have arrogated to themselves the role of masters of destiny." "When will white South Africa bury its racial prejudices and accept that every one of us has a right to be here, and no one has the right unilaterally to determine the destiny of others? By that I do not necessarily invite the usual 'minorities also have a right to exist' sentiment, in reality motivated by selfishness, though I would never deny anyone the right to state their case." "Does it not go without saying that if individual rights are protected, minorities and majorities will be protected because they are all made up of individuals."

Government Needs To Deal with ANC, Mandela

A page 14 editorial comments on President Botha's statement in Parliament that "'sides will have to be taken'" saying: "That sets the combative tone of a year which does not augur well politically; one that will be largely wasted on the irrelevancies of an all-white election instead of getting on with building a true democracy." The paper further says that the government "is determined at any cost to keep the ANC out of debate on the new South Africa. The banned nationalist body is clearly still a key voice of the country's black majority, and that importance was stressed by Mr Tambo's meeting this week with Secretary of State Shultz. Yet Pretoria prefers to believe it can somehow wish it away. It is not as if Mr Botha has any coherent alternative to offer blacks. He has none. On Friday [at the opening of Parliament] he spoke vaguely of 'further expansion of our democratic base' and of the Council of State he has mooted before. But if there has been any progress in finding credible blacks to serve on it, he did not mention it. The idea remains a non-starter until he comes to terms with realities, such as the need to deal with Nelson Mandela and the ANC. Small wonder that the NP is threatened with further defections from the Left as it flounders its way to the polls."

Censorship Undermines Democracy

International Press Institute representative Joel Mervis says on the same page: "The damage done by the Government's latest Press ban is so far-reaching in its implications that it could very well be said to threaten the very fibre of civilised rule in South Africa. With a single, devastating stroke the Government has managed to undermine the democratic base of the four Pillars of State: the Executive, Parliament, the Courts and the Press." "The Executive has flagrantly and unashamedly flouted the Courts," and "has indulged in still greater excesses of arbitrary power in its zeal to stifle Press freedom. In short, the Executive has branded itself as an out-and-out dictatorship." "Parliament has capitulated, and has lamely accepted its relegation to the status of a powerless, impotent appendage of the Executive." As for the courts, "it is a mark of the deterioration in our society that the Executive feels free to disparage and denigrate the courts openly in this authoritarian manner." "The one evil complements the other. The inroads into Press freedom are accompaned by excesses of Executive zeal; the hostility of the Executive, in turn, is vented upon the Courts; the arrogance of the Executive makes a windbag of the Parliament. There is surely no greater truth than that Press censorship will destroy not only the Press, but every other civilised, democratic authority."

P.W. Botha Fails To Provide NP Vision

John McLennan writes on page 15 on President Botha's speech at the opening of Parliament, that there "were no answers to the tough questions facing us. And there was no inkling of progress the Government may be making in solving the country's problems." "President Botha failed to provide any vision for his own party. There is no doubt that the NP is starting to splinter, much as did the old United Party, and his panacea performance is not going to satisfy either his verligtes [enlightened ones] (such as MP Wynand Malan who resigned from the party recently) or the Rightists who did not break away with Dr Treurnicht." "He absolutely failed to provide any guidance to progress, or lack of it, in the constitutional field. President Botha claimed those who criticised the Government for lack of progress were unfair." "What is certain is that the NP will fudge through the election without raising anybody's hackles by announcing major policy shifts, it will return with a sizeable and reduced majority, but it will have started a downhill slide which cannot be averted by yesterday's men who are now at the helm."

THE SUNDAY STAR: P.W. Botha Speech To Fragment NP

"There is jubilation in Opposition circles after State President P.W. Botha's 'back to the laager' speech on Friday," says political correspondent David Breier on page 15 of the *Sunday Star*. "'Mr Botha's speech sets the scene for the PFP to make substantial progress in the elections,' said Mr Douglas Gibson, the PFP's Transvaal leader and its candidate in the marginal Bezuidenhout seat." "Mr Colin Eglin, PFP leader, said President Botha's speech would contribute to the process of fragmentation in the NP as it effectively told disillusioned people hoping for real reform to move away from the Nats. The speech merely pandered to the Nat Right-wing." "Botha's speech reveals two strands which will form the basis of his election campaign: A call to unite against pressure on the Government to change, including foreign pressure and internally by groups such as the African National Congress. A restatement of past reforms and announcements about possible reforms, without a single new develpment or mention of any progress whatsoever in negotiatoins over black constitutional rights."

Discontent Increases Over Reform Policy

"The resignations from both the ruling party and the Opposition have brought to the surface the growing discontent within the established parties over Mr Botha's policies of reform," says Colin Legum on the same page. The positive aspects of these resignations are twofold: "The first is that it will publicise the extent to which Afrikaner intellectuals have come to accept the need for rapid, fundamental change in the political system. The second is that it will serve notice on President Botha that he cannot continue to ignore the Left-wing of his party while concentrating on appeasing the Right-wing." Legum says "if the opponents to apartheid were to disenfranchise themselves, it

would leave the next Parliament with only two voices; these in favour of Botha's reformists policies, and those totally opposed to any meaningful reform." "One frequently deployed argument is that the PFP, by remaining in Parliament, helps to give credibility to the claim that South Africa is a parliamentary democracy. The answer to this argument is: first, nobody of any consequence in the international community believes the country is a parlimentary democracy; second, black South Africans certainly don't believe it is, and no thinking white South African (including Mr Botha himself) holds this to be true. The present importance of Parliament is that it is the last refuge for legitimate and untrammelled criticism of the Government to be voiced and reported on."

No Democracy in Parliament

David Breier notes in the "Issue of the Week" column on pages 1 and 2 of the "Review" section that: "Tricameral Parliament notwithstanding, there is no doubt that whites, and especially Nats, still continue to rule South Africa today. Yet, somehow, even for whites that narrow whites-only democracy which once existed has largely evaporated and Parliament is a less important place to be." "when Mr Botha became head of Government in 1978 he promoted the influence of the military through the State Security Council, which is regarded as more powerful than the Cabinet. It includes the Cabinet elite and heads of the police, military intelligence service and some other departments." "The nation watches Parliament not to see democracy in action, but to see what President Botha and his chief advisers are up to. The one exception is the Progressive Federal Party, which is using Parliament as a platform to quiz the Government on facts concealed by the State of Emergency and to publiciese its own knowledge concerning South Africa under the emergency." "Parliament remains the only objective source of information under the State of Emergency — as long as the government does not tamper with the opposition's right to ask questions, and the Press's right to report on this."

Parliamentary Privilege Absolute

On page 3 Michael Green writes in his "View From Natal" column that: "many people probably share my deep sense of unease when the no doubt well-meaning Deputy Minister of Information, Dr Stoffel van der Merwe, hints at restricting parliamentary privilege in the interests of the country, security, peace, democracy, etcetera." Green points out that "parliamentary privilege is absolute." "The Nat idea of democracy is much at variance with the idea of many other people here and abroad. Parliamentary privilege is absolute and it seems to me that the Powers and Privileges of Parliament Act would have to be amended if that situation were to be changed. If that happens the lights will really be going out."

SUNDAY TIMES on NP Complacency

Johannesburg *Sunday Times* in English on 1 February notes in a page 20 editorial that "this election campaign is not going at all the way President Botha wanted it. He planned a simple surgical operation: a vague, 'trust-me' campaign platform, a bit of Yank-bashing and CP-bashing — culminating in the usual NP majority." Instead, NP MP for Randburg Wynand Malan, and Ambassador to the United Kingdom Dr Denis Worrall, have resigned. "Their bridge-building style — and the hope of many that it may create a core around which all moderates can ultimately coalesce — will become the benchmark against which others are measured." Too long a hold on power by the NP has "led to arrogance, complacency, inept administration and paralysis in the face of our country's most serious crisis. Far from being the boring shooing which this election once promised to be, it now looks like becoming an event of shaping, historic importance."

Afrikaner Fragmentation Politically Hopeful

Lester Venter writes on the same page: "The fragmentation of the Afrikaner monolith is one of the most hopeful signs in SA's currently uninspiring politics. For the first time since Smuts and Hertzog formed the United Party in 1934, many Afrikaners are beginning to feel free to form associations around ideals, rather than an ethnic beacon. And because they hold the key to government, their example can be followed by English-speaking whites and blacks." "All this latter day movement in South African politics has focused attention on the political common ground between the PFP and members of the enlightened wing of the NP. And a new political force — an alliance or a party — on that ground is being seriously discussed." "If the white electorate signals, through an endorsement of enlightened candidates and parties, that it is ready to tackle the country's racial problem face-on, the real steps towards the creation of a new moderate force could begin soon after the election."

BEELD on Tambo Visit to U.S.

A page 10 editorial in Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 30 January says: "The ANC leader, Oliver Tambo's visit to Washington was not a great success; however, it looks as if the whole episode was a blessing in disguise for South Africa." "He must have felt frustrated because the Americans, to whom he wanted to present himself as a man of peace, discovered for themselves that there was a snake in the grass. It is a pity that South Africans cannot also read and see how Tambo landed in a trap." *Beeld* believes that the Tambo visit to the United States "can help to calm the hysteria there but it will not scare off South Africa's enemies in the U.S. Congress. Where they are concerned, the incident was an awkwardness which must be forgotten as soon as possible. In the meantime they wait eagerly to exploit the next racial incident in South Africa."

3 Feb Press Review

MB030642 [Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN on Worrall Resignation

The page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 2 February comments on South African Ambassador to the UK Denis Worrall's resignation saying: "Dr Worrall's decision to quit is very embarrassing to the government, giving ammunition to South Africa's enemies abroad as well as creating further uncertainty about the nature and extent of the New Nat 'revolt' in the ruling party. However, for all his undoubted intellectual qualities, Dr Worrall is not a political leader." He is "more of an academic (he is a political scientist)." "To our mind, the tragedy is that Dr Worrall may have lost all chance to influence events by resigning his London post and quitting the ruling party, since he has more to offer from within the government than in opposition to it."

THE STAR Welcomes Elections

A page 8 editorial in Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 2 February says: "The PFP may be small as an opposition group, with the Conservatives, NRP [New Republic Party] and HNP still smaller. But there are forces suddenly surfacing in South African politics, for which the election has been a welcome catalyst. The cause of urgent reform may be more strongly alive in the hearts of South Africans of all races than an arrogant Nationalist Cabinet has bargained for. The public is already questioning Government performance. This week's debate is the opportunity to prepare the electorate to demonstrate at the polls that the ballot box can do more for reform than the bullet or the bomb."

Further Calls for Disinvestment Likely

"The spate of withdrawals by foreign companies from South Africa in recent months has failed to pacify anti-apartheid groups in Britain, Europe or the United States," says Chris Moerdyk on the same page. "If anything, these 'sham pullouts' as disinvestment activists call them, have had the effect of unifying the growing band of anti-apartheid bodies which, according to reports, intend stepping up the action against South Africa-linked commercial organisations." "While pressure can be expected on the 255 U.S. corporations and hundreds of other foreign companies still operating normally in South Africa to withdraw in any shape or form, a second wave of disinvestment pressure is building. This will be launched against those companies that claim to have withdrawn but which still sell their products in South Africa." "The hue and cry created by anti-apartheid groups over the decades is undoubtedly snowballing and it is clear that none of these groups intend easing the pressure until the day has been won."

BUSINESS DAY on NP Rift

"As the list of defections from President Botha's National Party grows, the nation is able to appreciate the extent of the ideological rift Botha has precipitated by his failure to live up to reformist promises," says a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 2 February. Some NP MPs "are undoubtedly perturbed at the vengeful, uncompromising and dictatorial nature of the party they once believed was moving in the right direction. That feeling will grow as Botha's Nationalists bluster through the election campaign, taking refuge in patriotism because they have nothing else to offer." "Botha believes it is time for the nation to take sides. With the prospect of a substantial reformist coalition in the next parliament, there are hopeful signs that white voters will show on May 6 that they have done just that."

NP To Focus on ANC in Election

"The National Party, unable to defend either its record of reform or its apartheid past, has turned for help in the election campaign to its old standby, the African National Congress," writes Ken Owen on the same page. "The methods of the NP government to secure our safety have proved no more successful than their efforts on any other front. The ANC has been banned for a quarter of a century and the sayings of Oliver Tambo have been forbidden to us almost since Mao wrote his little red book. But the ANC survives and grows." "I don't want to be suspected of inflating the image of the ANC, but it is after all Oliver Tambo, not President Botha, who is permitted to call at Foggy Bottom, as the American State Department is aptly called, and who is winning the battle for international recognition. President Botha fights on the retreat." The prospect of President Botha "trying to save us from communism, considering his success rate in other fields is simply terrifying."

CAPE TIMES on U.S.-ANC Talks

A page 6 editorial in Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 30 January says: "The symbolic message of a Washington reception for the ANC at this high level is clear. It enhances the diplomatic standing of that organisation, telling the world that it is no longer seen in Washington as a wildcat terrorist group." "It flows from this that Washington believes there is scope for Western diplomacy to curb the influence of Moscow. Washington, it seems, does not hold that black nationalism is irredeemably in thrall to communism in the ANC. Western interests are best served by cultivating the ANC and drawing it closer, the Americans believe. This is a modulation in high policy in the West which Pretoria cannot afford to ignore. Washington intends henceforth to act as an evenhanded mediator, it appears, calling on both the ANC and Pretoria to renounce the use of force and to come to the negotiating table."

'Focus' on Black-on-Black Violence

Nat Diseko writes in the "Focus" column on page 6 of Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 2 February that there are hopes that "the bitter feuding between elements of the Azanian Peoples Organisation and the United Democratic Front may be finally resolved." "Mr Murphy Morobe, acting publicity secretary of the UDF, said: 'This kind of violence does not serve the interests of the struggle in this country. We are extremely concerned at the continued conflict between supporters of our respective organisations.' AZASM's [Azanian Student Movement] Mr Raschin Naidoo said: 'Any organisation that takes the struggle seriously would adopt the view that a situation whereby organisations of different political tendencies, who differ in terms of methods of struggle should not reach a point where the organisations are at physical opposition to each other.'" Morobe says that in parts of the country "where there has been the so-called 'black-on-black' violence, it had been found that such violence had always been carried out by 'vigilante groups and reactionary elements who have found common cause with apartheid in order to destroy the democratic movement.'"

RAPPORT: NP Offers Solution

A page 28 editorial in Johannesburg *Rapport* in Afrikaans on 1 February says that "it is clear that there is going to be a vicious struggle to the left and right to lure votes away from the NP. The CP/HNP will try to recruit the NP supporters with the apartheid proposal and the PFP will try to recruit the restless NP supporters who stand to the left of the present government, with the offer that the PFP support can influence the government in effective reform policies. According to the state president's parliamentary opening speech it is clear that the NP is going to run the election on the principle of group rights, power sharing between the groups in respect of social matters, and the prevention of domination of one group by another." "*Rapport* believes that neither the CP nor the PFP offers a workable solution. The NP leadership has the potential to develop into a workable solution."

DIE VADERLAND on Tambo-Shultz Talks

A page 12 editorial in Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans on 30 January comments on ANC leader Oliver Tambo's visit to the United States and his meeting with U.S. Secretary of State Shultz, saying that it is good that "important American voices were heard who opposed this meeting and that Americans could get a realistic view of the atrocity known as the 'necklace,' which causes so much misery in South Africa and for which the ANC is responsible." The negative aspect of the visit is the fact that it even took place "on U.S. initiative." "In whatever way the matter is viewed it remains a conformism with communist inspired terrorism which is a blow to the U.S. credibility."

BEELD on Tambo-Shultz Talks

A page 8 editorial in Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 2 February says that "the United States, like a naughty child, has what it deserves with the Tambo visit." "The U.S. says that the ANC is only one South African factor that has to be considered when there is talk of a new future for the country. It even concedes that the terrorist group is not the only factor. Yes, it claims that the ANC is not representative of all the blacks in the country. It is good that Uncle Sam thinks so. But is he now going to hide that knowledge under a bushel?"

THE NAMIBIAN: Lister Urges Active Government Opposition

Gwen Lister notes in her "Political Perspective" column on page 10 of Windhoek *The Namibian* in English on 30 January: "Most socalled 'progressive' political parties in Namibia are at the lowest organisational ebb ever in the history of this country, for different reasons. And while it is commonly accepted that the majority of the country's population are totally opposed to the present appointed interim government, and in favour of the implementation of Resolution 435, there is little action, and the era of 'press statement politics' has set in." "There are important issues in this country, issues which need to be taken up by groups such as these. There is also a need for leadership and guidancefor the broad masses of this country. These parties are failing to give such guidance, and in so doing, fail to effectively oppose a government which has been forced upon the people of this country. It's time to shake off the apathy. It is not too much to expect when there are those who are losing their lives daily in the struggle for independence."

DIE REPUBLIKEIN on Angola Summit

Windhoek *Die Republikein* in Afrikaans on 29 January comments on the recent Portuguese-speaking African countries summit in Angola saying that Angolan External Affairs Minister Afonso van Dunem "did not outline the circumstances in his own country to the ministers present — circumstances which are fruitful for terrorist organisations such as SWAPO. In the 11 years since a stormy independence there has not been one single election. This not only leads to an accumulation of emotions but also to the existence of rebel organizations such as UNITA." *Die Republikein* says that Van Dunem could also have told the visiting countries of the conditions within SWAPO such as "punishment camps, detention without trial, people disappearance, action against self confessed spys, etc. The time has come for the Portuguese-speaking countries to say precisely to what extent they identify with Angola. They should know better."